

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 60

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2407.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS

A Correspondent on the Issue of the Period.

Mau, Aug. 1, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—Sir: It is a matter of some surprise to me that the proposed city and county government scheme of the Home Rule parties receives so little attention from those most interested. Except on the ground of increased expense to the tax-payer nobody seems to object to the plan. There are, however, other aspects of the proposition which ought to be considered.

The American political system is not in itself a guarantee of good government. For its excellence or its faults it depends entirely upon the quality of its citizenship. Where the standard of citizenship is high, there representative government achieves its greatest success. Where the standard is low, home rule too often degenerates into organized robbery. It is well to remember that the American system is merely an expression of the collective American character; and that under it, Americans and those who think as Americans, have prospered marvelously.

Whatever the merits of Americanism, its weakest point is in municipal administration. In national and rural politics it works very well; in state and county affairs less well, and in the administration of cities its failure is often complete. With the exception of Washington, no large city in the United States is without its history of corruption, official thievery and organized exploitation of the tax-payer. Municipal rule in the United States is notorious for dishonesty, extravagance and incompetence. In monarchical England, Germany and Russia, and in the pseudo-republic of France, clean, honest and economical municipal government is the rule; while in free America municipal misrule is one of the foulest blot upon the page of her history. To such an extent do the American people admit this that recent city charters centralize the administrative power in the mayor and hold him strictly responsible for its use or abuse.

The territory of Hawaii is now in possession of an administrative system which, whatever its defects, is free from precisely those evils from which America suffers most. It is centralized, but efficient and economical; it is somewhat autocratic, but amenable to an enlightened public opinion. True, the various "pushes" and "gangs" to whom a public office is a personal and private "graffiti" are debared from the public funds, but that is a matter for rejoicing. This system, slowly built up in the interest of the people by generations of disinterested statesmen, having survived the attacks of monarchy, is now menaced by those whom it benefits most. Shall we, having inherited a better form of government than we could possibly devise—a system immune to the most pestilential ills of American municipal politics—shall we make the first use of our franchise to destroy it? Prominent publicists in America are advocating the entire abandonment of all municipalities as antiquated, unnecessary and mischievous. Shall we, disregarding the lessons of a century of history, take our first political step in the wrong direction? Have we any reason to believe that our citizens generally are more virtuous or more capable than those of New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Cincinnati? What reason have we to suppose that the causes which have produced incompetent, extravagant and dishonest administration in the rest of America will produce competent, economical and honest government in Hawaii? The establishment of city and county government in these islands at the present time may conveniently be expected not only to load additional taxes upon property owners, but also to fasten upon them a horde of predatory office holders who will ruin the credit of the territory, terrify prospective investors and paralyze existing industries.

Not only is taxation to be increased; not only is the public to become the prey of organized looters; not only is business to be jeopardized and investment discouraged, but the public school system is to be destroyed, and the schools merged into the political machine. No branch of the public business is conducted under such difficulties today as the education of our youth. In no part of the Union are the inherent difficulties of popular education so great as in Hawaii. And in no part of the Union has a system been evolved which so completely meets the requirements of the population as does our present system of public instruction. It is not claimed that our schools are free from faults, or that the system under which they are administered is incapable of improvement. It can be established, however, beyond a doubt that the solid and substantial results achieved in Hawaii are due entirely to our centralized system, and would have been impossible under any popular or local system whatsoever. It may be said, and truly, that our pupils do not compare favorably with pupils of schools of like grade in the northern states. A comparison, to be just, must not be with the northern states, where the public school has been a popular institution from the beginning, but with the black belt of the

REPUBLICANS CHOOSE DELEGATES AND COMMITTEEMEN AT PRIMARIES

WITH an enthusiasm which outstripped all calculations Republicans at primaries selected delegates to the Territorial Convention of the party and members of the District Committee Saturday. It was a day given over to a struggle which was not ended until the polls closed at 8 o'clock.

In the Seventh of the Fifth there was the expected disturbance. The count had not progressed far until there was a squabble and finally an attempt was made to steal the box which failed. There was every evidence of a breaking row there during the day. When the polls were opened there was on hand a mass of voters, mostly from Kailua, who were permitted to vote without challenge. This set the note for the day and every voter went into the box. There were voters who were pronounced Home Rulers. Some were members of the Home Rule committee, but this was all right so long as they signed the roll.

There were several times that a collision was in sight. McCants Stewart, who went out of politics recently, ran the booth where the voting took place, seated on an elevated position, and scrutinizing the voters and offering suggestions all the time. The leaders of the two wings, Sims and Clark, several times met in wordy conflicts but this was not for long and everything was straightened out without conflict until the final battle for the ballot box.

In the second of the Fourth there was some applause when August Dreier late candidate for the house on the Home Rule ticket, came up and signed the roll and voted, and just as much when James C. Quinn went into the booth after putting down his name, and cast his ballot for the straight ticket. There was some good natured badinage when Paul Isenberg voted at the first precinct and this victory for the committee was the subject of much favorable discussion.

There was a general opinion expressed in the Fifth District that the victory of Achi over Lane, in that he got the top vote, means his renomination for the Senate, and the fact that Huddy, who has aspired for the honor, has been mixed up in such a fight as took place in his precinct, and made it his own to a degree, is taken to mean that he is out of the race for such honors.

For instance, when Parker received the vote cast exceeded expectations in almost every instance. In some precincts the vote was phenomenal. In the 3d precinct of the Fourth District, for instance, where Parker received only 77 votes 2 years ago and Harris about twice that number at the special election, yet A. L. C. Alderson for delegate had 238. This was not done without some hard work however and the precinct was carried by Republicans who were anxious to have a chance to register their choice.

The second precinct of the Fourth District was the scene of the most determined contest waged along friendly lines where there was not possible the slightest intimation that there were other than legitimate votes and where each had its earnest workers about the booth where the voting took place. The victorious ticket was in the main that which represented the compromise reached by representatives of each faction in the party at a caucus held before the nominating meeting and its ratification is a distinct gain for clean politics. Several persons, some who were in the caucus and others who knew of it and were directly represented refused to be governed by the decision and put up tickets but the mass of the voters would not be fooled by them and gave substantial majorities to the men who had been selected by the caucus.

There was an element of humor injected into the fight early in the day. Some tyros at the political game, falling

South. There the negroes have had the ballot, theoretically, at least, for forty years. During a part of this time they had absolute control of many sections, and might have established an adequate system of education. Yet, with full political power and with the sympathy and encouragement of the North, they accomplished nothing. Today the illiteracy in the South is appalling. The Hawaiian system, on the contrary, has diminished illiteracy among Hawaiian born to almost zero. Hawaii's educational exhibit at Buffalo, by its character and scope, compelled the admiration of educators from all lands.

Now, as never before, the Board of Education is endeavoring to make the instruction in the schools practical and useful. Without neglecting the fundamentals, special emphasis is laid upon observation, current history, hygiene, morals, temperance and the duties of citizenship. Carpentry, printing, agriculture, housework, sewing, lace-making, basket-weaving, etc., are taught wherever circumstances permit. And I feel confident that if there is anything else which the Home Rule platform builders think ought to be added to "our educational system" that the youth may grow to man's estate fitted for taking part in the future development of the Territory, the Board of Education will be glad to consider it.

Normal schools are maintained for the better preparation of the teaching force, and the salaries paid are sufficient to attract competent and conscientious instructors. Teachers hold their positions under virtual civil service rules. Yet, the voice of a community can make itself heard in the

ing to see how they were aiding to take votes from the caucus ticket worked hard for some special candidate, but failed to be taken seriously. In this precinct the greatest fight was made upon Col. J. H. Fisher. He it was discovered the plan to work into the club a fixed slate and thus brought about a complete change in the outlook through the action of the executive committee of the precinct club. Notice was served on him by one of the leaders of the other side that he would stay at home and of the four outside tickets his name did not appear once. Those tickets were all kinds of curiosities some having only one or two changes from the caucus list, the same names appearing at the top and bottom, with the others inside. C. Hustace Jr. and H. E. Murray two of the most active and personally popular young men in the precinct, and whose success is due to hard work at the polls, were able to squeeze into the District Committee from the outside being the only ones not on the caucus list chosen. They take the places of Joehar and Marques, who were on the caucus ticket.

The fight at some points was full of interest. W. W. Harris, legislator-elect, who was working in the interest of the business men's ticket, was plainly told by a would-be leader whose vote was close to the lowest end of the list that if he did not keep quiet, "go 'way back and set down" in fact that he might never expect to secure a nomination for the legislature this fall. This was too humorous and Mr. Harris went on working and had the satisfaction of knowing he had been with the winners.

In the fourth precinct there was a considerable struggle owing to the fact that three young men had been nominated on the District ticket and it was not to be expected the ins would make room without a fight. The result was the defeat of Angus, Dole and Love. The only change in the Territorial Convention ticket was the leaving off of Mitchell who was said to not live in the precinct.

In the third precinct the fight was an interesting one for District Committee but a walk over for Atkinson for Territorial Convention. M. P. Robinson had no printed tickets and did nothing in the way of work. He received the votes of Atkinson and Judge Humphreys, despite his protest that he was not in the race. The balloting for District Committeemen was lively. Boyd winning in the round up. The vote was phenomenal.

Nowhere else in the District was there a fight. The first, fifth, sixth and seventh had only one ticket and the polling went on lively but uninteruptedly during the entire afternoon.

FIFTH DISTRICT GROWTH.

It was in the Fifth District that the greatest growth in Republican voting strength was apparent. All over the District there was apparent a considerable growth in interest in many places the turnout at the polls Saturday exceeding that at the regular election two years ago.

Thus at Kaneohe there were more votes cast for Adams than Parker got; at Kahuku Andrew Adams was the recipient of 55 against 47 for Parker; ninety-six voters appeared at Waiwala, nearly twice as many as cast votes in 1900; Waiwala had more than two to one and Ewa Court House came up with 191 as against 102 for Parker. This story of interest is borne out by every report and that there was harmony and good will was evidenced on every side.

Outside of the seventh, the city precinct gave good votes and carried through the compromise tickets without any changes. There was an element of interest in the ninth where W. J. Coelho had himself and S. K. Kane on the delegate ticket but the business men's ticket was the stronger. In the 10th the Chinese vote was seen when Kwai Fong won out the top vote.

staying over until the following week. It was mentioned yesterday among leaders that as there may be present in the city at that time several senators of the United States who will compose the commission which is to investigate conditions here, there may be had an opportunity for an address from some of the Republican leaders from the mainland to add to the interest of the occasion.

Under the rules the meetings for organization of the new district committees will be held Friday evening, August 8th, and there is already a lining up of the forces which will expect to control the two committees, the majority of whose members are from this city.

There was much discussion yesterday over the primaries of Saturday, and on

for the District Committee. The following table shows just how the Republican strength has been increasing in the various precincts:

| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|--|
| Precinct. | 1900. | 1902. | |
| 1. | 109 | 163 | |
| 2. | 429 | 438 | |
| 3. | 13 | 238 | |
| 4. | 122 | 235 | |
| 5. | 183 | 99 | |
| 6. | 31 | 22 | |
| 7. | 7 | 10 | |

| FIFTH DISTRICT. | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--|
| Precinct. | 1900. | 1902. | |
| 1. | 30 | 78 | |
| 2. | 27 | 37 | |
| 3. | 114 | 97 | |
| 4. | 30 | 66 | |
| 5. | 30 | 191 | |
| 6. | 30 | 44 | |
| 7. | 51 | 404 | |
| 8. | 74 | 103 | |
| 9. | 56 | 146 | |
| 10. | 32 | 108 | |

FOURTH DISTRICT TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

| First Precinct. | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Cecil Brown | 163 |
| Sol Kaula | 162 |
| H. G. Keen | 163 |
| Joe. Lualaba | 163 |
| Second Precinct. | |
| R. W. Aylett | 389 |
| J. Kumalea | 407 |
| L. W. Jones | 328 |
| T. F. Lansing | 347 |
| J. H. Fisher | 332 |
| A. J. Campbell | 370 |
| Lorrin Andrews | 312 |
| J. Kamanoulu | 320 |
| Third Precinct. | |
| A. L. C. Atkinson | 238 |
| Fourth Precinct. | |
| Clarence L. Crabbe | 230 |
| B. P. Chillingworth | 215 |
| J. J. Carden | 219 |
| A. V. Gear | 209 |
| Leons | 228 |
| A. O. Robertson | 227 |
| E. Watkins | 314 |
| Fifth Precinct. | |
| W. H. Coney | 87 |
| J. Keohokii | 83 |
| O. C. Swain | 83 |
| Sixth Precinct. | |
| Fred C. Smith | 20 |
| L. H. Wolf | 13 |
| Seventh Precinct. | |
| Irvine | 1 |

FOURTH DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

| First Precinct. | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Chas. Kapehu | 162 |
| F. W. Macfarlane | 163 |
| Kinikake | 161 |
| W. C. Rowe | 163 |
| Sam'l. Kamalopili | 162 |
| D. P. R. Isenberg | 163 |
| D. P. Koku | 162 |
| C. F. Peterson | 163 |
| Second Precinct. | |
| R. W. Aylett | 344 |
| J. A. Gilman | 332 |
| F. J. Church | 273 |
| J. Waterhouse | 273 |
| J. P. Cooke | 327 |
| C. B. Wilson | 327 |
| J. Kumalea | 307 |
| G. B. McClellan | 262 |
| J. K. Kamanoulu | 280 |
| G. E. Smithies | 334 |
| Chas. Zeigler | 277 |
| M. Kellina | 277 |
| M. K. Nahalau | 227 |
| C. Crozier | 256 |
| F. Monoha | 253 |
| J. H. Craig | 248 |
| C. Hustace, Jr. | 264 |
| J. Lucas | 370 |
| H. E. Murray | 154 |
| Third Precinct. | |
| R. N. Boyd | 148 |
| A. McCabe | 146 |
| J. Mana | 149 |
| Fourth Precinct. | |
| R. Kamakaea | 195 |
| J. Nott, Jr. | 205 |
| G. W. R. King | 198 |
| L. J. Aylett | 196 |
| Henry Peters | 197 |
| W. W. Carlyle | 225 |

| Fifth Precinct. | |
|-------------------|-----|
| John Apio | 128 |
| D. Hoapili | 117 |
| Geo. Harris | 111 |
| James Shaw | 106 |
| Geo. Potter | 96 |
| A. W. Seabury | 81 |
| Sixth Precinct. | |
| W. Y. Kwai Fong | 81 |
| W. K. Isaacs | 54 |
| W. H. Crawford | 47 |
| Seventh Precinct. | |
| John Apio | 128 |
| D. Hoapili | 117 |
| Geo. Harris | 111 |
| James Shaw | 106 |
| Geo. Potter | 96 |
| A. W. Seabury | 81 |

almost every side there was a declaration that the past must be put aside and the energies of every one devoted to the securing of as heavy a vote as possible for November. The losing seventh precinct leaders who fought for control so heartily had not decided as to a probable contest there, but as they have three days in which to perfect an appeal to the district committee the candidates will hold a meeting today for the purpose of determining what they shall do.

Of the aftermath of stories of the struggle there seems to be only one which leaves any sore spot. Sims declares that the published statement that he assaulted Capt. Cluny is incorrect, as he would not attempt to harm one his elder and for whom he has such respect. Capt. Cluny does not talk much but he declares that he will not again be a judge, as he has, out of two trials, come out with his body black and blue each time, and so has determined to retire.

C. H. Clark says that now he has been credited with the voting of Home Rulers at the primaries he will give his time and energy to keeping them in the Republican ranks and he thinks this can be done if there is put up a good ticket.

Information on Tap.

The Kansas idea that a congressional committee can find out little or nothing about Hawaiian commercial affairs during a visit of only a fortnight is not based on good information. At Honolulu a visitor is able to get copies of the publication of the bureau of statistics, issued at Washington, which are complete in their field.—Kansas City Journal.

| First Precinct. | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Chas. Spencer | 195 |
| J. J. Millstein | 197 |
| S. M. Kamakau | 195 |
| W. C. King | 190 |
| W. Savidge | 181 |
| Joe. Ross | 178 |
| N. E. Geddie | 178 |
| H. C. Pfeuffer | 187 |
| Fifth Precinct. | |
| Mike Harvey | 50 |
| Nahora Hipa | 50 |
| S. Kall | 48 |
| Sam Johnson | 48 |
| E. A. R. Ross | 55 |
| E. P. Chapin | 83 |
| Sixth Precinct. | |
| G. W. Burgess | 12 |
| Herman Kruger | 22 |
| F. M. Brooks | 15 |
| L. H. Wolf | 12 |
| Seventh Precinct. | |
| G. Chalmers | — |

FIFTH DISTRICT TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

| First Precinct. | |
|-------------------|-----|
| H. C. Adams | 78 |
| Second Precinct. | |
| A. Adams | 85 |
| Third Precinct. | |
| C. P. Lauka | 46 |
| Fourth Precinct. | |
| Fred Meyers | 57 |
| Fifth Precinct. | |
| Geo. Renton | 34 |
| Sixth Precinct. | |
| L. L. McCandless | 169 |
| W. G. Ashley | 155 |
| Seventh Precinct. | |
| G. H. Huddy | 206 |
| K. W. R. Wallace | 265 |
| E. J. Crawford | 263 |
| Eighth Precinct. | |
| W. C. Achi | 100 |
| J. C. Lane | 86 |
| Ninth Precinct. | |
| Geo. R. Carter | 79 |
| J. Kakaia | 108 |
| A. D. Larnach | 95 |
| Tenth Precinct. | |
| J. L. Kaulouku | 55 |

FIFTH DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

| First Precinct. | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Maka | 78 |
| Wm. Lelewi | 78 |
| Lot Lane | 78 |
| James Nevis | 78 |
| Second Precinct. | |
| Nanooa | 25 |
| J. K. Kekuku | 24 |
| Third Precinct. | |
| Ben Naukana | 72 |
| W. W. Goodale | 51 |
| Fourth Precinct. | |
| R. L. Gilliland | 56 |
| J. Kakaia | 57 |
| Fifth Precinct. | |
| Davis Douglas | 21 |
| Sixth Precinct. | |
| G. W. Nawakaa | 159 |
| J. G. Kaumewaa | 155 |
| Woodward | 141 |
| R. A. McKeague | 139 |
| Seventh Precinct. | |
| C. H. Clark | 265 |
| L. H. Sherwood | 492 |
| W. L. Wilcox | 492 |
| John Kanea | 265 |
| Wm. Henry | 492 |
| J. A. Aheong | 265 |
| J. L. Holt | 266 |
| Eighth Precinct. | |
| C. B. Dwight | 109 |
| J. D. Avery | 87 |
| W. C. Achi | 100 |
| Henry Vierra | 101 |
| Kapono | 101 |
| J. C. Lane | 87 |
| Ninth Precinct. | |
| John Apio | 128 |
| D. Hoapili | 117 |
| Geo. Harris | 111 |
| James Shaw | 106 |
| Geo. Potter | 96 |
| A. W. Seabury | 81 |

| Tenth Precinct. | |
|-----------------|----|
| W. Y. Kwai Fong | 81 |
| W. K. Isaacs | 54 |
| W. H. Crawford | 47 |

Non-partisan nominees for both the legislature and Congress would, in all probability, meet with the endorsement of the Democrats. The suggestion was made at last night's meeting in Waverley Hall and was favorably received, and plans for the coming campaign, as far as the Democrats are concerned, will probably be in this direction. All that the Democrats feel that they could ask for is proper representation in the legislature, and on this basis, whether the non-partisan effort is with the Republicans or with the Hui Kuokoas, they will doubtless be ready to pledge their strength.

"Anything to beat Wilcox" is an expression which is on the lips of many of the prominent Democratic leaders. Col. C. J. McCarthy presided at the meeting with Edmund Hart as secretary. The hall was comfortably filled with the followers of Jefferson and considerable enthusiasm was manifested throughout. The non-partisan feature of the campaign was first discussed, and, although it met with an abundance of support there were one or two rock-ribbed Democrats who felt that such a course would be to disorganize the Democrats as a party, at least for the present. It was pointed out to these objectors that the non-partisan movement would be a business man's campaign, the hope being that the legislature would at the next session have men in it who were bound to respect and defend the business interests of the islands.

A discussion of the candidacy of A. G. M. Robertson as a non-partisan candidate for Congress was taken up but there were some who said that the Wilcox party would make use of Mr. Robertson's military record in the '95 Revolution and immediately afterwards

(Continued on Page 5.)

PLANS FOR WAIMEA

The Stockholders Will Discuss Many Problems.

When the stockholders of the Waimea Sugar Mill company meet on August 14th, pursuant to a special call just sent out, it will be to face a question which has much to do with the future of that estate. The call is contained in a circular from the agents attached to the letter of the secretary, and the purpose of the meeting is to consider the future of the estate.

Waimea is one of the small plantations, having 373 acres of land and being of about 1,000 tons capacity, the actual product for the year 1900 being 970, and for 1901, 800 tons. The stock is rather closely held and it has been a constant dividend earner, in the first named year paying 12 per cent and last year paying 9 per cent in dividends. While the capital stock is put down at \$125,000, the assets of the company as shown in the exhibit of 1901 were \$172,447.90, of which crops, sugar and refinery credits amounted to \$47,275.

There has been under consideration for some time plans for the giving to the plantation a better water supply. This may be accomplished if the present works of Makaweli are sufficient to permit the water derived from the new tunnels to be distributed also to Kekaha and Waimea, which is anticipated on some hands. There could be even better returns if this is done and some of the stockholders have been looking forward to the time when the assurance of such a supply may be had.

Before the stockholders meet there may be some personal inspection of the plantation made by some of the stockholders, and it is believed there will be submitted plans for the carrying through of the new system of irrigation. One of the plans which is being discussed is to have the stockholders authorize an issue of bonds to carry through the work and at the same time pay off the overdraft due the agents. This has mounted up since 1900, when it was about \$16,000, to in the neighborhood of \$46,000 at the present time.

Another matter which will come before the stockholders will be the agency problem. The present agents may surrender the agency and this is a matter for discussion as to what will be the outcome of the present situation. There was long ago some talk of a consolidation of Waimea and Kekaha plantations, but this is not now being considered by the present owners of Kekaha. The largest individual stockholders of Waimea is H. W. Schmidt, who owns more than one-third of the estate.

DEMOCRATS TALK OF A FUSION

Non-partisan nominees for both the legislature and Congress would, in all probability, meet with the endorsement of the Democrats. The suggestion was made at last night's meeting in Waverley Hall and was favorably received, and plans for the coming campaign, as far as the Democrats are concerned, will probably be in this direction. All that the Democrats feel that they could ask for is proper representation in the legislature, and on this basis, whether the non-partisan effort is with the Republicans or with the Hui Kuokoas, they will doubtless be ready to pledge their strength.

"Anything to beat Wilcox" is an expression which is on the lips of many of the prominent Democratic leaders. Col. C. J. McCarthy presided at the meeting with Edmund Hart as secretary. The hall was comfortably filled with the followers of Jefferson and considerable enthusiasm was manifested throughout. The non-partisan feature of the campaign was first discussed, and, although it met with an abundance of support there were one or two rock-ribbed Democrats who felt that such a course would be to disorganize the Democrats as a party, at least for the present. It was pointed out to these objectors that the non-partisan movement would be a business man's campaign, the hope being that the legislature would at the next session have men in it who were bound to respect and defend the business interests of the islands.

A discussion of the candidacy of A. G. M. Robertson as a non-partisan candidate for Congress was taken up but there were some who said that the Wilcox party would make use of Mr. Robertson's military record in the '95 Revolution and immediately afterwards

(Continued on Page 5.)

PRIMARY ELECTION FIGHT ON

Republicans Will Ballot for the Delegates.

REPUBLICANS will ballot in their primaries today for the men who are to nominate candidates for all the elective offices of the Territory. From 3 to 8 o'clock this afternoon the voting will go on and from the outlook there will be only two points in the entire city where there will be other than union upon the ticket which is destined to be chosen.

Within the limits of the city there are ten precincts which will have the choosing of delegates to Territorial and district conventions. Of these six are of the Fourth district and four of the fifth. The Fourth district has only one not included in the city, that being at Waimanalo. In the Fifth there are six outside, comprising the western end of the island, the precinct voting places being at Kaneohe, Kahuku, Waiānua, Waiānua, Ewa Mill and Ewa Court House.

Yesterday was marked by that spirit of compromise and unity which makes for success, and in all but one precinct of each district there was a getting together which leaves in the field only one ticket before the members of each club. The method employed was the conferring of representatives of each wing of the party, their reaching a decision as to the men to be chosen and the resignation from the ticket of those on either side selected to be left at home. There was but one hitch in the final acceptance of the agreement to compromise, when one candidate in the Fifth precinct of the Fourth district could not see his way clear to draw out, owing to the pressure of friends, it was said, who insisted on his remaining in the field.

There were two precincts where compromise could not be reached and there will be a friendly battle to the finish. There appeared yesterday to be an entire absence of heat in the contest, it having the features principally of a friendly struggle for supremacy. In the second precinct of the Fourth district there is now going on a fight for delegates to the Territorial convention, which reached such a stage that before the printing presses had been stopped last evening there were some six tickets in the field. One of these was the regular one presented to the club by the executive committee, and decided upon after a free conference between representatives of the two wings of the party in the precinct.

In addition to these nominations there were a number of others and the tickets being circulated yesterday contained a series of combinations of the various names placed before the voters. The tickets thus being distributed are marked "Use this only for reference," the ballot which is to be counted being that furnished by the executive committee.

There are not so many tickets in the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district, but there is just as much eager striving for votes. The two tickets which are there being forced to the front are those at the back of which are considered to be the leaders of the two factions in the precinct. One ticket is that of Henry Wilcox-Winston combination of business men and the other is supposed to be the creation of Clark and Stewart, representing the race prejudice side of the conflict.

It is the expectation that there will be a great number of votes cast at each precinct and the outlook is for a heavy increase in the enrollment of Republicans in the clubs. In some of the precincts of the Fifth district it is understood that opposition leaders declare they have wiped out the tangle Home Rule party, as every voter will be registered as a Republican before the polls close this evening. There will be a close watch kept to see that the voters are really Republicans everywhere and the outcome of the primaries will be scrutinized with interest from all sides. The rooms of the Builders Exchange have been tendered to Republicans and returns will be received there. The officers of the various clubs have been requested to report their elections, the telephone which will be used being No. 75 main, and a clerk being on hand to tabulate the returns.

The voting places in the several precincts are as follows:

FOURTH DISTRICT.
First—On premises of John A. Cummings, Paawā.
Second—At tent, corner of Lumulu and Pihiki streets.
Third—At Lower Reservoir house, Nuuanu avenue.
Fourth—At San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street.
Fifth—At Board of Health building, rear of Judiciary building.
Sixth—At office of Hawaiian Star, Fort street.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Seventh—At Reform School, King street.
Eighth—At Achi Warehouse, Liliha street.
Ninth—Maemae church, Wylie street.
Tenth—Residence Judge Kautukou, Aala lane.

WILCOX'S MEETING.

A large crowd gathered at the corner of Liliha and School streets last evening and listened to addresses by Wilcox, the Kalaupokalani and others.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Parrish and Mr. Louis Warren will take place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Thompson at Kanehameha.

FITZ KNOCKED OUT IN EIGHTH ROUND



Champion James Jeffries in Action.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 25—The big fight between Robert Fitzsimmons and Champion Jeffries finished in eight rounds. Fitz had the best of the first six rounds but was knocked out in the eighth.

Last Days of Training and How the Fighters Looked Forward to Winning Easily.

The day before the battle news is all the Honolulu sports had before the paragraph arrived by the Moana as to the championship fight in the prize ring in San Francisco, and speculation was as great yesterday as it was in San Francisco when the last papers left. The odds were then 10 to 3 with some bets at 10 to 4, but it was conceded that the ringside odds would be not more than the former figure. The Los Angeles money was going on at that price and the men of the south should know.

Jeffries, the champion, and Fitzsimmons, the challenger, were both in the best of condition. The men had practically completed their work and were waiting. The last day's work done by Fitzsimmons is thus described by Naughton in the Examiner: "Bob Fitzsimmons worked harder yesterday in a private exhibition of foot-cuffs for the enlightenment of a few special guests than he did at any time during his training. Fitz' opponent was rangy Hank Griffin, and the affair took place in the reception room of the California Hotel. Among those who saw Fitzsimmons in action was Mayor Schmitz."

It was known before the bout that Fitz would box a little harder than usual, but all doubts on the score were removed when the Cornishman meandered into the reception room with bandages on his knuckles. When a fighter binds his hands in that manner before slipping on the gloves it is any odds you can mention that he does not intend to deal out love taps.

Fitz and his man Friday boxed five rounds, and rapid, earnest rounds they were. The spectacle might have been more impressive had it not been for Griffin's peculiar style of holding himself. Hank is a firm believer in protection, and he crouches, wraps his arms around his head and covers up from the beginning of a round until the end. He rarely boxes in an open manner, and there are quills upon the frothy ropes. Fitz discovered all this when he first began to set-to with the dusky heavy-weight at Skaggs Springs, and it could be seen yesterday that he was fearful his knuckles might come in contact with those shifty elbows, which appeared to be always in the line of fire.

Fitzsimmons was so engrossed with the problem of circumventing Hank's bony protruberances that he left himself open at times, and was reminded of the fact by sundry snapping blows. But as Hank struck as a rule from the guard position, his punches did not hurt.

Fitzsimmons, by exercising patience, found openings occasionally, and the blows he sent in cut the negro's lower lip and caused it to swell. The closing round was the fastest and fiercest. Fitzsimmons landed a few good right-hand jolts, which warmed Hank's ears, but the colored man took it all good-naturedly and was smiling at the finish.

At the outset Fitzsimmons stepped tenderly, as if his blistered feet still troubled him, but he moved briskly enough after warming to his work. He breathed heavily in the beginning, but improved in this respect also as the bout progressed. Referee Graney was on hand, and he embraced the chance for a little rehearsal by presiding over the exhibition.

Those who saw Fitzsimmons stripped for the first time since he began his present spell of training were favorably impressed with his appearance. It was thought, however, that yesterday's display of boxing did not furnish much of a line on Fitz' present capabilities

as a fighter. It is the accepted idea that the Cornishman rarely uses his training partners, and the argument is general that nothing but a real fight will reveal whether Fitzsimmons is as formidable as he was a few years ago. **WOMEN WATCH THE CHAMPION.** Champion James Jeffries did his last day of hard training at the Reliance Athletic Club in Oakland. Skipping the rope, punching the bag and boxing six rounds with his brother Jack and Joe Kennedy constituted the program.

A number of ladies were among the spectators, and seemingly for their delectation the champion added a spice of ginger to his boxing. With lowered head and staring eyes he forced both partners around the mat at a never-ceasing pace for six rounds. The steady tones with which Jeffries conversed with friends while the gloves were being removed from his hands gave ample evidence of the perfect condition of his wind. He certainly bore the appearance of a man who is trained to the hour.

Billy Delaney, thoroughly convinced that Jeffries is in perfect shape, insisted yesterday on his abstaining from further boxing bouts. Jeffries was inclined to protest when at the conclusion of his bouts he heard Delaney order Kennedy to pack up the gloves and take them away.

"Oh, leave them here, Bill," he said. "I may want to use them a bit tomorrow." "No, sir," said Delaney. "Here is where I will not give in to your ideas. You are in perfect shape now and will gain nothing by boxing tomorrow."

And with that Kennedy trotted off with the gloves. Jeffries stated later that Delaney knew what was best, and that giving up further boxing would do much to heal up his bruised left ear.

Accompanied by a large number of friends, Jeffries attended the afternoon baseball game in Oakland, and retired to rest early in the evening. Jeffries will do a little work on the road this morning, or perhaps row on Lake Merritt, as fancy strikes him. In the afternoon he will take light exercise in the Reliance Club gymnasium. He tipped the scale at 214 pounds yesterday, and stated that he will enter the ring at about that weight.

The champion will do a little light gymnasium work Friday morning, and in the evening he will come to the ringside in this city. He will have behind him Joe Kennedy, Dewitt Van Court and Billy Delaney.

HOW THE MEN SEE IT.

Their views of their condition on the preceding Monday.

By James J. Jeffries, champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world: "I did not feel like doing hard work today, so I took things pretty easy. This morning I went on the road, accompanied by Brother Jack and Dick Adams. After doing a bit of sprinting I went back to the Reliance Club and after a rubdown ate a hearty lunch."

"I did not work this afternoon. After lunch I went to the Reliance Club and played a couple of games of billiards. I lounged around all the remainder of the afternoon and after dinner this evening I attended a meeting of the Oakland lodge of Eagles. At about 10 o'clock I went up to the Dewey theater."

"I am feeling in the best of condition and ready if necessary to make the fight of my life on a moment's notice. I may do some hard training tomorrow—road work in the morning and bag-punching in the afternoon. My hands, the only thing about me that I am afraid of, are in prime condition and when I go into the ring there is no reason why I should not win."

"I have come to the conclusion that it is not best to do too much work and if I lay off from my training any time before Friday night it will be because I think it best for me."

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN AZORES

Crater Throws Up Incandescent Rock.

LISBON, July 24.—A despatch from the Azores Islands says there has been a terrific submarine volcanic eruption of Hota, Island of Fayal. A great rock, incandescent with heat was thrown up. The people were panic-stricken.

MADRID, July 24.—Frequent earthquake shocks have been felt between Santander, capital of the province of that name, and the province of Asturias. The shocks were accompanied by subterranean noises.

A crater has opened in the mountains between Santander and Asturias and is pouring forth an immense volume of vapor. A volcanic eruption is feared.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA

Large Sales of Land to Various Syndicates

MONTREAL.—The fact that Canada is offering special inducements to immigrants by offering land on that market at low prices has not been unnoticed by Americans. During the past few weeks some immense sales have been made to American capitalists. It is stated on very good authority that the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway company are planning to take 25,000 American farmers into the Canadian Northwest, where the company has several million acres of land. Arrangements are being made by the Manitoba Provincial Land Department and the Immigration Department of the Dominion for the sale of 80,000 acres of provincial lands to Nebraska capitalists. The lands are near Lake Manitoba, and are being sold for the purpose of settling a large number of Mennonites who have been farming in Nebraska for many years, and now wish to sell out and move to Manitoba.

THE PILGRIM CLUB.

New Organization Formed to Promote International Friendship

LONDON, July 24.—The Pilgrim Club (the new organization formed to bring Americans and Englishmen together through its branches all over the world) was formally launched today at a meeting which elected Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief, president, and Lieut.-General, Lord Grenfell, Dr. Chauncy M. Depew, vice-presidents. Lord Grenfell presided. Letters in support of the movement were read from Sir Henry Irving, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner of Canada; Lord Alverston, the Lord Chief Justice of England; Lord Rothschild and J. D. Rockefeller.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Cloud-Burst Ruins Crops in New York State

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 24.—A cloudburst in a farming district six miles south of here today at noon caused great destruction. Torrents of water fell almost without an instant's warning, ruining nearly all ripe crops, tearing up highways and destroying many bridges. The cloudburst was followed by a hailstorm with stones as big as hickory nuts, that did heavy damage to orchards. The section where the storm occurred is an important hop-growing one, and the damage to the crop is incalculable.

Memorial Services.

LONDON, July 24.—The Pope has granted Mrs. John Mackay special permission to hold private services over the body of her husband at her home. A memorial service for Mr. Mackay will be held in the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Buckingham Gate, next Monday or Tuesday.

The King in Council.

LONDON, July 14.—King Edward will hold a council about the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, next Saturday, when, it is understood, the new cabinet appointments will be settled. These appointments are likely to be announced next week.

By Robert Fitzsimmons, ex-Champion Heavyweight Pugilist of the World:

"Though my original intentions when starting training were to remain at Skaggs Springs until finishing work for the fight, from today's experience I am convinced that the change to this city was a good move. I never fully realized the difference in climate until taking my run in Golden Gate Park this morning. While this feature may not count for much I think that to be settled close to the scene of contest precludes all chance of any mishap from a change at the last moment."

The facilities for continuing my work in this city could not be better, due mainly to the kindness of the Olympic Club people.

To my friends I would like to say that I am in perfect physical condition for the impending contest and that if I do not succeed in winning the championship, it will not be because of Bob Fitzsimmons' failure to have done his level best.

It is true that Jeffries has a big advantage in weight, but I also have advantages over him that will more than offset the difference.

Were the mere size of opponents sufficient to win battles I would have been beaten in a very big majority of the hundreds of contests of which I have lost only one.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One.
How It is Done in
Honolulu.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, uncomfortable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the pains are so lame to stoop is agony. No use plastering or rubbing the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange a bad back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the later Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Don's Ship Chandelery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Our Soda Water

GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA,
KOLMEL, ROOT BEER, Etc.

Is sweetened by the use of pure cane sugar. We use no cheap substitute, ONE REASON WHY our beverages are the best and the most popular.

Prompt delivery anywhere and everywhere in the city and Wai-iki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

CHINESE STORES BURNED

(From Monday's daily.)

Fire which broke out at 1:30 o'clock this morning destroyed a block of buildings in Chinatown and endangered many lives. That the sleeping men and women got out was due to the watchfulness of Patrolman Willis, who discovered the fire upon the first tongue of light making itself manifest aroused everyone possible and then returned after turning in the alarm.

There was a party of men playing dominoes a short time before the fire in the room in the rear of the grocery store of Sun Lung, in the Cross block just opposite the junction of King and Beretania streets. It was behind them, in a room further back in the same house that the fire first began to be apparent. It is supposed that it was started by a stove blaze, the fire there having been kept alive for the purpose of cooking a meal for the players.

The Chinese piled out of the building with a rush, and the flames were at their heels, gaining with rapidity. The fire at once was communicated to the storehouse of the Oceanic Gas and Electric Company, on the Ewa side, at the corner of the alley, and on the Waikiki side to the restaurant of Dak Sing and the fruit store of Chung Kee.

In the rear stands a cottage occupied by the family of the storekeeper, and the sleeping inmates had time to get out without saving any of the belongings. All around at the rear are tenements, in the most part occupied by Japanese, and there was a panic for a time and the air was full of pictures and mirrors being thrown over the balconies, while the police had all they could do to keep the frightened residents from getting into the fire.

After the building in which the fire began had fallen in the flames spread to the adjoining block, which extended to the office of the Oahu Lumber Company, and the upper story was soon gutted and the stores on the ground floor flooded. The fire was confined there and the yards and buildings of the lumber company saved.

It is believed that everyone got out safely, though there was no one at the time who had seen Chun Kee. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$15,000. During the fire the insulation on several electric light wires was ignited and burned through, the wires being melted and dropping to the ground. Several linemen were on the ground and quickly cut out the live wires and no damage resulted.

The facilities for continuing my work in this city could not be better, due mainly to the kindness of the Olympic Club people.

Beer is a Tonic

Medical authorities everywhere agree as to the health giving qualities of malt and hops.

Primo Lager

is absolutely pure and made by the most improved scientific process. Order from Brewery.

Telephone Main 341.

Keep Cool

during this hot weather by having your verandas and lanais shaded with our new style

Porch Shades

We have just received another large shipment of them, and are now prepared to fill all orders. They come in several colors, and are cheap and durable.

Window Shades

All sizes, on hand and made to order. We have a first-class upholstery and repair department. Fine hand polishing a specialty. Linoleum and matting. Also a complete line of

Furniture

in all grades. To please our customers is our aim.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
Corner King and Bethel Sts.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey
SAILING FROM
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
July 1, 1902.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kibby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—
**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON,
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, O., U. S. A., "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling him I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BLACKMAIL IN HILO

Japanese Is Murdered for Not Paying Ransom.

HILO, July 31.—What appears at first glance as a case of murder as the result of a conspiracy occurred some time during Friday last and was reported to the police about half past eight in the evening. It seems almost impossible to realize that such a condition of affairs could exist outside the boundaries of a brigand camp in Italy.

On lower Front street is a building occupied as a hotel and managed by Funakoshi, a gambler and a slave owner. The hotel is a resort for disreputable characters who act as lieutenants for Funakoshi. Besides a wife this latter has two and possibly three mistresses, who are said to contribute toward his support. Stories are told that Japanese laborers from plantations are relieved of their money by the gang of thugs and are sometimes beaten. It is said also that they have levied blackmail in a systematic manner upon merchants of their nationality, and when the amount has not been forthcoming the merchants have been beaten.

The man found dead on Friday was Moto Hiro, a reputable carpenter, and one who had saved from his earnings considerable money. He fell in love with one of Funakoshi's mistresses. Funakoshi was willing to part company with the woman for a valuable consideration.

Thursday last was to have been settling day and Moto Hiro was to hand over \$700, but he did not materialize. Thursday night he retired to sleep in his cottage back of the store. At one a. m. he was awakened by two Japanese knocking on his door. He was taken by them to Funakoshi's hotel, where he was confronted by 16 Japanese, most of them thugs and gamblers.

Here he was surrounded and a demand made upon him for \$1000, which he steadfastly refused to pay. Finally the men assaulted him and he was taken to a room and locked in. At 8 a. m. Hata's brother began a search, which ended at Funakoshi's. Here he was told that Moto Hiro had been found in a room with a woman and damages had been demanded, and that Moto Hiro had been locked in the room and given time to consider. Hata's brother was allowed to see Moto Hiro, and found the latter weak from punishment and unable to do much talking. He complained of being hungry and said they would not let him have anything to eat.

Japanese carpenters at once decided to raise the money to pay the ransom. By night time they had secured \$900 and when one of the men waited on Funakoshi it was discovered that Moto Hiro was dead.

When the police reached the room Moto Hiro was found with two stab wounds in the neck, and lying under his arm was the knife with which the deed was done. On the floor two Japanese swords were lying. To the police it was said by some men in the place that the murdered man had been found in the room with the woman in the case and that the swords had been given them by which they might take their lives in true Japanese style.

All the occupants of the hotel were arrested. On Saturday some attorneys were asked to look after their interests, but the Sheriff declined to permit them to see the prisoners until a formal charge was made against them. On Monday a demand was made upon the Sheriff and the matter was argued in the District Court. It was not finished by 5 p. m. and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

Among the Japanese residents there is no desire shown to give out to the public more than vague information; they admit that they are in dread of the men and that trouble will come to them in the event of the prisoners being released. They say that other murders will follow this case if the men are not prosecuted.

On Wednesday ten other Japanese, including three women, all of them held for investigation in the case, were in the District Court while the same points were being argued. Judge Hapai pursued the same course as in the Funakoshi case and the prisoners were remanded. Shortly afterward the attorneys presented their petition for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Little. The petition was granted and 1:30 p. m. set for the argument.—Hilo Herald.

The Maui Races.

On Wednesday evening, a special meeting of the Maui Racing Association was held at the Wailuku Court House, to hear the report of Secretary D. L. Meyer, who had been sent to Honolulu to make some final arrangements.

As a result of his trip, the racing program has been materially modified, in deference to the wishes of many Honolulu horsemen. Mr. Meyer stated that fourteen of Honolulu's fastest horses will be up on next week's Maui. McKenzie, the Hilo racing man has shipped his racing stable to the Coast. Arrangements have been made to have Prof. Leonard, the aeronaut, give a balloon ascension.—Maui News.

A telegram was received Saturday morning by Henry Hapai, registrar in the Treasury Department, stating that his brother Edward had died at 7:45 a. m. at Hilo. He was the son of Judge and Mrs. Hapai of Hilo, and had been clerk of the District Court of Hilo and was also an assistant in the Circuit Court. He was a graduate of Oahu College and was prominently identified in athletic events. He was 27 years of age.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES ARE FRIENDLY AND HARMLESS

The Unsensational Truth About the Old Volcanic Apertures Which Have Grown Ferns for Centuries.

THE following letter to the Washington Star, in which its Honolulu correspondent, Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, writes of the harmless habits of Hawaiian volcanoes, is good matter to cut out and send to apprehensive friends abroad:

HONOLULU, June 20.—The object of the present letter is to present facts well known in Hawaii which may tend to allay the entirely unfounded fears of many tourists who we learn have lately been deterred from enjoying the many great attractions of our lovely islands by the presence of our volcanoes. The fearful explosion of Mount Pelee at Martinique, destroying in a moment an entire city of 40,000 people, has naturally enough kindled a horror of volcanic action. Of course it is not strange, nor absurd, if such a horror should become almost hysterical in some persons. Probably we have no cause to be surprised, although we are so, that, as we hear, a very extensive dread has infected the stream of tourists about visiting our volcanic islands.

These fears have taken two directions, as indicated by the San Francisco papers, both of which I would discuss. One relates to a fancied danger to the city of Honolulu as being located at the base of two recent volcanoes. The other is the alleged terribly menacing action of our very tame and friendly volcano, Kilauea, which we count upon as the most interesting of our attractions for tourists. In treating of these matters I may be indulged in claiming some title to a hearing, as being by no means a tyro, but having studied and written for many years past on volcanic subjects. Among the writings are two small pamphlets—one a prize essay on the Red Glows from Krakatoa, the other an article on the geology of Oahu, with an appendix on "The Brevity of Tuff-cone Eruptions," which last was just published in the American Geologist, January, 1901.

HONOLULU NOT DANGEROUS. To begin with the alleged dangerous neighborhood of Honolulu, Diamond Head and Punchbowl, so conspicuous in our city, are not properly volcanoes at all, but "tuff-cones," produced by volcanic explosions, long ago, lasting only a few minutes, as I demonstrated in the last named appendix. The accurately circular rims of these two bowls prove that the whole of their explosions of hot mud, shot miles aloft, lasted for a very brief space, and then ceased entirely and forever, having piled up their huge and stately mounds. Their presence furnished no danger of apprehension, any more than would the pit left by an abandoned powder magazine after blowing up.

But one may ask, "How do you know that similar volcanic explosions are not likely to occur again?" I answer, we know it simply on very strong grounds of probability. This island of Oahu is composed of two extremely ancient volcanic ranges, both having been originally huge domes, such as the still active Mauna Loa now is, 20 miles away. All volcanic action ceased on Oahu probably one million years ago, since when atmospheric erosion has unweaved out and weathered away three-fourths of their bulk, leaving only the skeleton ribs of their once comely shapes. During the same lapse of ages these mountains have slowly subsided into the ocean depths some thousands of feet. This is proved by artesian wells borings through both lava and coral far below sea level. In one instance, near Diamond Head, continuous strata of coral were found at the depth of 1,500 feet. And coral grows only near the surface of the sea. The island had sunk at least 1,500 feet.

During all that million years there was left no trace of volcanic activity until a comparatively recent period, when a large number of tuff-cones were thrown up, chiefly around the coasts of the island. That they are thus recent as compared with the immensely eroded mountains is proved by the comparatively slight erosion of these cones, although composed of the very soft tuff rock, which is a cement of hot mud, rained down from aloft, and entirely different from the very hard lava, which cooled up from below and streamed in burning, vivid rivers over the ground.

CAUSE OF LATER OUTBURST. Now, what was the cause of that later outburst of volcanic activity which produced Punchbowl, Diamond Head and a dozen sister cones in this region? There seems to be the strongest reason to connect it with a widespread disturbance of the earth's crust, due to a sudden breaking up of the continental ice caps at the close of the glacial period. To similar convulsions from the same cause have been attributed those enormous lava floods which invaded Oregon and California at a recent period. It is probable that the great cataclysm known as the deluge was due to the same widespread convulsive disturbance.

Any similar convulsion of the earth's crust is wholly unlikely to occur, unless another ice age should supervene, occupying myriads of years in its progress. Hence we may count ourselves entirely safe on Oahu from any more volcanic explosions. On page 15 of my "Geology of Oahu" I have made a conjectured estimate of the age of Punchbowl at 45,000 years and the Diamond Head at 12,000 years. This is but somewhat crude guesswork. But we seem to have good reason to feel safe from any recurrence of the convulsions which so long ago threw up these brown and picturesque monsters to diversify the scenery of our city. Punchbowl constitutes a part of Elbow Tower 500 feet high, to whose summit you can drive to survey the city. A mile and a half inland one reaches an altitude of 840 feet on Pacific Heights by electric railway, whence you can look down into the symmetrical bowl, which is half a mile in diameter.

But how about danger from the active volcanoes of the Island of Hawaii, ever 20 miles distant from Honolulu as the bird flies? Is there no danger in visiting them? One of them, Kilauea, we count upon as our chief attraction to entice tourists hither, as being the most stupendous exhibition of fiery forces on the globe, as far exceeding Vesuvius or Etna as Niagara outdoes a common cascade. Is it safe to go near to such a terrific monster? After hearing of the horrible pranks of Mount Pelee on Martinique, it is not strange that many persons should decide that all volcanoes are to be passed by at the greatest possible distance.

NO DANGER FROM ACTIVE VOLCANOES.

We here do not feel so. I have visited and explored the great crater or caldera several times from 1826 to 1894, and never with a thought of personal danger or a suggestion of possible injury. I have passed a dozen nights in the beautiful

hostelry which stands upon the brink of the deep outer pit of the volcano, with absolute serenity, which was shared by large numbers of fellow inmates of "The Volcano House." Two miles away and below in the great inner pit of Halemau-mau were foaming and crashing the white-hot rock fountains. We had spent many afternoons and evening hours in watching their fiery spray breaking through the red-hot crust of the great fire lake, which was a thousand feet in diameter. We had stood on the very brink of the pit without fear, not a thousand feet from the fiery billows. All night long we slept at the hotel, two miles away, their glare waxed and waned on the clouds above them.

It was all perfectly safe. During eighty years of frequent visiting, and thirty years of hotel maintenance there, not a single casualty had occurred which was due to volcanic action. Guests would sometimes be foolishly, but the experienced guides usually succeeded in restraining them. I knew of one young lady (soon after married to a son of a United States President) who climbed a peak overhanging a fire lake, which peak fell in the next day. Occasionally there have been narrow escapes in times of high activity, from small lava streams suddenly breaking out across a path. Commonly, one can approach close to openings in the molten pool, and gather lava on the end of a pole, fashioning it into cups, or embedding into it coils or buttons while soft. Here and there, however, on the great floor of the main caldera, seven square miles in area, were vast black ragged floods of new lava, which had evidently surged out of the lake in a resistless torrent.

CAUSE OF SAFETY.

This entire safety of Kilauea is due to the fact that for more than a century this volcano has remained in what may be termed a tame condition—that is, non-explosive. Eruptions are of two general classes, explosive and non-explosive. Our Hawaiian eruptions, both from Kilauea and Mauna Loa, are habitually of the latter class. The lava simply wells up from its deep plutonic sources, and flows abroad with little violence or commotion. The eruptions of Krakatoa and Martinique on the contrary were violently explosive and consequently destructive. The greater part of their ejections were shot violently aloft to a height of many miles, falling with absolute ruin over the surrounding country. Such eruptions appear to have been extremely rare in Hawaii. In the huge ravines which expose the inner structure of our mountains we see them to have been built up almost entirely of floods of flowing lava. The proportion is extremely small of cinders flung out by explosions.

My studies of this subject have led to the conclusion that great and violent explosions of volcanoes usually follow very protracted periods of quiescence, during which the outlets become thoroughly sealed, and often large bodies of water accumulate in the ancient craters. When the time of eruption arrives the fiery column encounters the water, and a violent explosion follows. Such was the case at Mt. Pelee. At Krakatoa in 1883 a succession of explosions blew the island to pieces, finally admitting the ocean into the chamber in enormous force, and the final explosion followed, which hurled floods of cubic feet of matter from forty to eighty miles aloft.

Our Kilauea, until last month, had been quiescent for more than six years. Consequently when this crater resumed action a month ago there was a very slight explosive action. No doubt considerable moisture had accumulated in the debris in the bottom of the old pit, and the rising lava, encountering it, generated a body of steam which drove up a considerable body of ashes and cinders. Since that first commotion, a very slight one, the lava has been welling up steadily and quietly, after its old-time custom. There seems every reason to expect a repetition of the very satisfactory exhibitions of former years. We feel entirely confident in visiting the traveling public to see our unique show with an absolute sense of security. There are no explosions on the program. Those belong wholly to the preliminary exercises, which are through with.

PROCESS OF ERUPTIONS.

My own observations and reflections have convinced me that the generation of steam by the rising lava encountering surface water is only an attendant circumstance of eruptions, and not the cause of them. The primary impelling force which drives the lava or magma up from the interior depths is the expansion of the gases originally occluded in the interior matter of the globe. The fiery interior of the earth is weighted down by the pressure of twenty, or thirty miles in depth of solid rock. That enormous pressure holds the gaseous constituents of the fiery interior magma completely compressed and condensed. If any cause removes that pressure in any locality those gases instantly foam up, just as the carbonic acid does when the stopper is removed from a soda bottle. Long and frequent observations of the very uniform play of the fire fountains in Halemau-mau lake has made it evident that no steam was present, but gases which escaped without condensing into visible vapor.

What conditions occur to remove pressure from the surface of the interior magma in any locality can perhaps only be conjectured. We may well suppose it to be due to flaws or faults in the crust and slippings of the crust upon itself along the fractures. The mighty upward pressure of the imprisoned gases, expanded by the enormous heat which fills the earth's interior, eagerly and instantly seizes upon the slightest flaw in the crust, and forces its way with terrific throes. Hence the volcanoes of all lands and all ages.

One should fairly tell the whole story. Nearly 112 years ago an explosive eruption did occur in Kilauea, in November, 1790. It blew out an enormous bulk of rocks and gravel, which latter strewn the surrounding country. A detachment of an army going to war, who were encamped near the brink, was destroyed. Nothing of the kind has since occurred. One could doubtless be insured against any such danger at an extremely low premium. The owners of the Volcano Hotel have no fears. They cheerfully offer the traveling public the greatest show in the world, visited with ease and comfort.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Among the passengers by the Claudine from Maui was Mr. C. B. Wells, who will go on to the coast, where he will meet Mrs. Wells and his children. He will place his boys in school at Belmont, San Mateo county, before returning.

WHERE IS THE BARK CEYLON?

Guano Vessel Now Many Days Overdue.

(From Monday's daily.)

WHAT has become of the old bark Ceylon which is commanded by Capt. Miller and is in the trade between Honolulu and Laysan Island? The question is being asked all along the waterfront and the owners, H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., are making the same query and may charter one of the island steamers today, provision it and send it to Laysan Island in the hope of finding the ancient guano craft.

Mr. Alexander Isenberg of the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co. called upon Captain Whiting, commandant of the Naval Station Saturday. He explained that the Ceylon left this port on the afternoon of June 4 for Laysan Island and should have returned here with a cargo of guano within forty days. The vessel is now out 60 days. As the Albatross had started on a cruise to Bird Island, which lies in the direction of the small dot on the ocean known as Laysan Mr. Isenberg asked that a message be sent to Captain Thomas of the Albatross so that it would reach him at Hanalei, at which port the Fish Commission steamer was to call. The Albatross' commander received the message Saturday afternoon. It requested him to look out for the Ceylon or wreckage and pick up the crew if he could find them. The message was slightly mixed so Captain Thomas decided to put back to Honolulu and learn definitely what was to be done.

The Albatross arrived in port here shortly after noon yesterday. Captain Thomas called on Captain Whiting at once and put to sea again within two hours. Captain Thomas will now keep a sharp watch for the missing vessel. During the course of his interview with Captain Whiting, Mr. Isenberg said that if the Ceylon did not turn up by the first of this week that his company would charter one of the island steamers and send it in search of the missing sail.

The Ceylon carries about a dozen men. She is a very old wooden vessel having been built in Boston in 1856. Her gross tonnage is 64 tons, length 150.4 feet, breadth 33 feet, and depth 20.2 feet.

The last time the Ceylon came into this port was on May 27 from Laysan Island. On that occasion she brought in 750 tons of guano. On making that trip she was four days going out from Honolulu and sixteen in returning.

On Laysan Island at present there are about 40 Japanese and a white luma, the place being bossed by Max Schlemmer who is known as the King of Laysan Island.

Mate Sutherland of the Ceylon is well known in Honolulu as are also most of the crew.

The guano carrying vessels find but a poor anchorage at Laysan Island and have to take in their cargoes while anchored about a mile and a half off shore. There is every probability that the vessel may have been driven on shore and in that case the provisions that a rescue vessel may take will come in handy.

The bark Albert which recently left Honolulu for the coast made a trip to Laysan Island and return. She left here on May 6 for the island, secured her cargo, and got back in Honolulu on June 19, having made the round trip in 33 days.

I CURE MEN!

With Lamé Backs, With Weak Nerves, With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip, I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

WALDEN, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu.
Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pookama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 25." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

The Aristocracy of Ladies' Shoes

The more a lady knows about the value of shoes the easier it will be for us to sell her a pair of our Laird, Sholier & Co.'s



COLONIAL TIES

They are made of Ideal kid, with light extension sole and Cuban heel. Eyelets are hand worked. It is the latest and swellest shoe of the season. Come and see it.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re-regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 15d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 35 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Hilo's Federal Building.

HILO, August 1.—Philip Peck who returned on the Enterprise from an extended trip through the east gives an interesting account of his work at Washington in behalf of the interests of Hilo. Concerning the Federal Building and the breakwater, Mr. Peck

feels that there is good prospect of securing action on the former at the next session of Congress. The breakwater is farther in the distance. Mr. Peck expresses warmly his appreciation of courtesies and assistance extended to him by Congressman Stark of Nebraska and Burton of Ohio.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., second-class matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$1.00
Per Month, Domestic75
Per Year, Foreign \$10.00
Per Year, Domestic 7.50

—Payable in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900.

A DAY FOR PUBLIC DUTY.

The place where a business man can make himself felt for business methods of government is at the precinct elections for delegates to the nominating conventions.

The place where the friend of good government gets his best and as a rule his only chance to shape the policies of his party in the way he would have them go, is at the precinct elections.

Today between two and eight p. m. the polls will be open in all the voting precincts in Hawaii for the choice of delegates to the Republican Territorial and District Conventions. There are many tickets representing as many ideas of political duty. Some are out in the interests of the business men and taxpayers; some are out in the interests of the Wilcox scheme of city and county government; some are out on general principles.

Business men and taxpayers know what they want and today is the time for them to make sure of proper representation in the coming conventions. They should vote THE BUSINESS MEN'S TICKET and should strongly urge their employees and friends to do the same. It is a civic duty to adapt business duties to politics today, and to let nothing interfere with the casting of a ballot of the right sort in the right way.

To get reforms or prevent abuses in party management and in the conduct of public affairs, the good citizen must act now. The man who waits until election day often finds a small choice, so many of the candidates being objectionable to him. It is too late for him to get other candidates; he must vote, if he votes at all, for those on the official ballot. But right now, at the precinct elections, he has something to say both as to men and policies. It is his bounden duty to say it.

Besides voting right, business men should vote right in the same way. CONCENTRATE on certain men and elect them! Don't go in independently of one another and scatter all over the ticket. Make a selection from the list of desirable names and PUT THEM THROUGH.

A LOOMING PERIL.

This is the time for every business man, every taxpayer, every good citizen, to begin a campaign of education among those whose votes he can influence against the proposals for city and county government.

It is not that city and county government will not come in time; but that now is not the opportune time. Two preconditions are wanting: A responsible electorate is one; the ability to pay higher taxes is another. In a few years if Hawaii grows as we all hope it will, and the people gain experience in American ways, our voters will be better, or better fitted than they are now, to practice the difficult art of home rule. By that time prosperity may have been restored. But now with the majority clamoring for spoils and the price of sugar upon which all Hawaiian business is based, \$24 dollars a ton less than it was two years ago, a proposal to multiply offices and taxes seems suicidal.

The business and taxpaying interests of the country can put this proposition to sleep if they will; and no one should know better than they how urgent the need is.

In one of his late speeches Delegate Wilcox said he had sent Hawaiian boys to Annapolis and that he hoped, one day, to see the American fleet in the Pacific commanded by an Hawaiian admiral. The advertiser has heard of but one Wilcox appointee to the Naval Academy and he is neither a native nor a resident of these islands. He is a Connecticut boy named Pond, son of a naval officer temporarily stationed here. Why he was appointed to one not a party to the deal ever found out, but if he becomes an Admiral the fact will not be a special source of pride to the Hawaiian people, who do not claim him and probably never saw him.

The Campanile or bell tower which has fallen in Venice, was finished in the eighteenth century. It was upon the top of the Campanile that Galileo, in 1609, while on a visit from Padua, where he was a professor in the University, set up the first telescope and studied the stars. One gained the top of the tower by a series of inclined planes. Up these Napoleon is said to have ridden on horseback accompanied by two Austrian officers. The Campanile was 125 feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument.

The late Marquis Saigo of Japan was a sort of Lord High Everything. He held the highest rank in both the Army and Navy and had been many times a Minister of State. It cannot be said, however, that he was a man of positive influence in affairs. There were peculiarities about him which made it easy for Japanese of distinction to say "Poor Saigo!" Yet his life was one of head-up honors and his death was the occasion of a most imposing funeral.

Jeffries keeps the fistie championship but he found Fitzsimmons a foeman worthy of his art. For the first six rounds Fitzsimmons led; but the strength and agility of the younger man decided the battle against him in the eighth. There was talk of Corbett challenging the winner, but the chances are that when Jeffries goes down it will be before some unknown or but locally known athlete. Corbett's day was over long ago.

It is an undoubted fact that every man of any party who believes in the spoils system is out for city and county government.

Out of 900 samples of ordinary tinned and bottled food lately analyzed in New York, 461 were found to be adulterated. The use of a national pure food law is profoundly evidenced by such facts as these.

THE USES OF ALASKA.

A million dollars a month is the estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics of the present value of the product which "Frozen Alaska" offers the producers and manufacturers of the United States.

"Commercial Alaska in 1901" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In it are presented some striking figures about this (until recently) little explored and little understood territory of the United States. By reason of the application of modern systems of travel and transportation, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days of travel by modern ocean steamers from Seattle, among the islands and along the coast which forms the southeastern extension of Alaska, lands the traveler at Skagway; twelve hours by rail over the mountains carries him to the head waters of the Yukon where comfortable and well equipped river steamers carry him to the gold field of central Alaska or down the Yukon river, which is navigable for more than 2000 miles at this season of the year. From the mouth of the Yukon another comparatively short trip, by steamer, carries him to Cape Nome—the latest and greatest of the gold fields of Alaska.

Gold, fish and furs are, according to this monograph, the principal industries of Alaska at the present time and they send to the United States 15 million dollars' worth of their products, 8 millions of gold, 6 millions of fish, chiefly salmon, and the remainder furs.

The cost of Alaska was \$7,200,000. The revenue which the government has derived from it since its purchase amounts to over nine million dollars, and the value of the products are now twice as much every year as it cost. The total value of the products of Alaska brought to the United States since its purchase is (according to the best estimates that the Bureau of Statistics is able to make) about 150,000,000, of which fifty millions is precious metals, fifty millions products of the fisheries, chiefly salmon, and fifty million more furs, chiefly seal fur. Probably a million dollars of American capital are invested in Alaskan industries and business enterprises, including transportation systems. In the salmon fisheries alone, the companies engaged have a capitalization of twenty-two million dollars and the value of their plants, including vessels, is given at twelve million dollars. In the mining industries there are large investments, the great quartz mill at Juneau being the largest quartz stamp mill in the world, while several other quartz mills represent large investments. With the inflow of capital, the development of transportation systems, and the gold discoveries, has come the building up of towns and the development of cities with modern conveniences of life.

Nome City, which is located but a comparatively short distance from the Arctic circle, has now a population of over 12,000; postal facilities have been so extended that the number of post-offices is now about 60, and mails are being regularly delivered north of the Arctic circle.

Agricultural possibilities in Alaska have, until within a recent period, been considered of but slight importance. As the country was explored, however, and its conditions of climate and soil, and its natural products observed, studied, its natural products observed, and experiments made with various classes of agricultural productions, it became apparent that the agricultural possibilities of the country, and especially of the south and southeast, where the climate is modified by the Japan current, were of considerable importance in view of the practicability of furnishing at least a part of the food supply of the population which the varied resources of Alaska seem likely to sustain and make permanent.

These observations and experiments lead those who have participated in them to the belief that vegetables in great variety can be produced all along the southern coast and in the valley of the Yukon, and by some the possibility of the successful production of wheat and oats is strongly supported. The grasses for the support of cattle are abundant, and the experiment with live stock thus far justifies the belief that this feature of the food requirements of Alaska may be furnished by the development of stock farms in the southern sections. In the north vast areas are covered with a moss similar to that upon which the reindeer thrives in other parts of the Arctic regions, and in view of this fact the introduction of reindeer from Siberia has begun a few years since and has proved extremely successful, about 3000 now being distributed through northwest Alaska, and the experiment has advanced sufficiently to justify the confident belief that the reindeer will within a few years prove an important feature in furnishing both the transportation and food supply of northern and northwestern Alaska.

The gross area of Alaska is, according to the 1900 census, 590,804. The governor of Alaska, in a recent report states that it is equal to the combined area of the twenty States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

German papers, which are taking a peculiar interest in American naval activity, say that the new guns on our warships are superior to those on Germany's, but that our vessels are overloaded. They think that, in action, the guns will get in each other's way. The same comment was made at the time of the Spanish war, but experience at Manila and Santiago taught that the ship's batteries, in the hands of disciplined men, justified the numbers of their units. It must not be forgotten that, in a battle, guns are often disabled aboard ship, and that substitutes near by come handy. The main reason for the superior strength of the American armament is, however, based upon the fact that the ship that fires the most shot at the enemy within a given space of time is the one most likely to win.

Volcanic restlessness still prevails. The latest displays of force from below are reported from the Azores and from the province of Asturias in Spain. Details are meagre from both these seats of disturbance. All we know of the trouble in the Azores is that a volcanic cone at Fayal began throwing up incandescent rock and that the inhabitants are terror-stricken. Volcanic upheavals of a terrible character have occurred there at various times. Whole towns have disappeared in opening chasms, and in 1811 an island emerged suddenly from the deep and later disappeared. The Azores are located much further north than the West Indian and Hawaiian islands, being almost due east from Philadelphia and due west from Lisbon.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

Republicans have spoken and their choice as to the man who will sit in the chair of state to have candidates in nomination. There has been displayed that spirit of friendly emulation, that determination to give and take, and that desire to see the best interests of the organization advanced, which will lead to a united party in the fall, against which it will be impossible for the opponents of good government to prevail.

For the second time the party has called its supporters into action among themselves, and the results of the two years' growth have been most gratifying. Everywhere there is shown an increase in the number of voters, and there seems to be every reason to believe that there will be such adherence to their declarations of new political faith as will result in a sweeping victory of the islands by the party of progress and prosperity. In some instances the growth is more than 100 per cent and in others there is an evident intention on the part of the leaders to make the party the only one in the Territory.

The most pleasing point in the day's voting lies in the fact that harmony was the rule in almost every precinct on the islands. There were some differences. The tickets in the Second of the Fourth and the Ninth of the Fifth had on them more names than were needed to fill the delegations, but the contests were undertaken and carried on without acrimony, and their results will be accepted with the best feeling. In more than half the precincts of the island there were no contests. The leaders of the wings of the party got together and filled up the ticket which seemed best fitted, to their minds, and the people handily ratified the selections at the polls. This in brief tells the story of the voting in the majority of the precincts, and there was the most complete satisfaction expressed all along the line yesterday.

Where contests took place, with the one exception of the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district, the attitude of the workers showed that they were engaged in a rivalry which makes clear the ties which bind men who have for their aim the same interests. In every instance where an attempt was made on the part of a zealot to introduce Tammany machine methods he found slight comfort even from his friends, and the results may be taken as indicating the lifting of Republican politics from the plane of selfish fighting and making the parties really men who carry responsibilities and mean hard work.

The exception to the rule was in the Palama district, where after the first experience of a stolen ballot box the workers seemed to think it necessary to signalize the primary by a disturbance. With the memory of the theft in 1900 in mind the question on the tongue of every one was "What will be done in the Seventh?" It was late coming, but the occurrences were none the less to be regretted that they were delayed. The result will mean an investigation and a contest. It is a blow to Republicanism that there should be one precinct where gang methods must be followed, but it seems inevitable. The party knows where the sore spot is and perhaps may find a way to cure the evil.

Forgetting this incident to an otherwise significantly harmonious day, it is with congratulation that the party looks upon the record and sees in the unity of purpose and the enthusiasm of the workers a promise of success in November, which cannot but cheer all in their labors for the future. It is not too much to predict even harder work for Republicanism during the three months to come, and the prestige of progress will win to the ranks many who are halting between the lines.

MERITS OF FUEL OIL.

No object is attracting more attention now than the use of oil in steamships, and the Nevada furnishes the text for much discussion.

After commenting on the fact that it took two days to load a ship at Coronado when coal was used in the bunkers while five hours sufficed to fill the tanks with oil before starting on this leg of the journey, the San Francisco Chronicle says:

Forty-three hours were thus saved in the time of taking oil fuel aboard as compared with the time consumed in coaling for a voyage of corresponding length. Time is often a matter of much importance to all vessels propelled by steam power, whether they are employed in the mercantile marine or in the Navy.

When Admiral Melville asserted that while the mercantile marine of this country, representing 6,000,000 tons burden would probably be burning oil for fuel, he would still favor the Navy sticking to coal, he evinced a disposition inconsistent with the progressive ideas of the age. Oil can be handled without the employment of manual labor, and transferred to the tanks aboard ship and from them to the funnels by its own gravity. The horrors of the stove-hole in an oil-burning steamship disappear, and the number of stokers required to attend to the furnaces is reduced at least 75 per cent.

Fuel oil ought to be more acceptable to the Navy than coal because of the ease and compactness and security with which it can be stored at the fuel supply stations. Fuel oil does not deteriorate in storage. Coal does. Exposure to the action of the elements takes all the vitality out of the coal through the evaporation of the gas contained in it. Coaling at sea is risky at best, and frequently impossible, but supplying a battleship with fuel oil from a tank steamer would be easy wherever possible for a hose to be passed over the side of the ship and floated on the water. This could be done probably in any ordinary kind of weather, while the time consumed in making the transfer, as illustrated in the case of the Nevada, would be indefinitely shortened. Cleanliness, utility and economy favor the use of fuel oil as against coal in the Navy as well as in the mercantile marine.

Hilo refuses to be overlooked. When the distinction of the only oil burning steamer passed a new variety of Japanese horror had to be uncovered to keep the town up to metropolitan class.

With the Silverton nearly ready to sail with the Pacific cable nearly completed, may be certain there is no "gold brick" tinge to the talk.

Every explosion of the next few weeks need not be taken to mean a salute. There are a few political booms due to burst.

If Nicaragua wants a ship canal there is nothing in the world to keep her from issuing canal bonds and building one herself.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Edition.)

Governor Dole is expected back from Waialua today.

Arrangements may shortly be concluded whereby the Catholic Mission can go to Maui on August 12 to attend the Maui races and baseball.

Antoniologist Perkins, who is taking the place of Professor Stevens, has discovered cave-bears in the Samoan coast and their importation has been stopped.

Lieutenant Lytle Brown, who assaulted C. A. Ziegenfuss, formerly of Honolulu, at Manila, because of an attack upon his integrity, was sentenced by a court martial to a public reprimand.

The new Hospital for incurables will be opened in about two weeks. New furniture is now being purchased, and everything will be in readiness for the change by the middle of the month. No elaborate dedication services will be held.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Marques and Miss Fines have gone to the peninsula to spend a few weeks.

The program of events of the Maui Racing Association is announced today. The races will take place at Kahului on Tuesday, August 12.

Rev. S. L. Desha and Senator Brown, who were nominated to be delegates to the Republican club, have withdrawn their names.—Hilo Herald.

The funeral of the late John Samuel Smith will be held under the auspices of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, P. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple, at 5 p. m. today.

Julian Yates, shorthand for the Maui Alerts, has been appointed inspector of sewers in Honolulu, where he will remain—and play shorthand for the Kamehameha.—Maui News.

Cardinal Moran, the highest dignitary of the Catholic church in Australia, who has been at Rome visiting the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee, will return home by way of Canada and pass south in the Miowara.

The manager and members of the Maui baseball team are profuse in their expressions of gratitude for the kindly reception they met in Honolulu. Charley Chillingworth especially left nothing undone for their pleasure and comfort which kindness and consideration could suggest. He not only fulfilled every financial promise to the letter, but also generously divided surplus gate receipts with the Maui team, to the amount of \$400. If the boys ever catch Charley on Maui again, they won't do a thing to him.—Maui News.

Governor Dole returned yesterday from Waialua.

Marshal Hendry has returned from Hawaii, where he served papers in a bankruptcy case.

The Boston Herald says that two All-American teams will visit Honolulu at the close of this season.

Delegate Wilcox and other Home Rulers leave today in the Claudine for a campaign tour on Maui. Later Wilcox will go to Hawaii.

An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company has been filed, providing for an increase of the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

WED UNDER BOUGHS OF ALGARROBA

Upon a flower strewn lawn and beneath boughs of great trees festooned with garlands and electric lights, Miss Elizabeth Williams Parrish and Mr. Louis John Warren were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the Kamehameha school, the Rev. John P. Erdman of Central Union church officiating. Despite the threatening rain-filled clouds which swept through the rift in the Pall, the wedding ceremony was performed without any disturbance by the elements. The ceremony took place on the lawn in front of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Thompson, under a spreading algaroba tree, from the branches of which were strung long lines of electric lights with festoons of fern leis, poinciana regia blossoms and feathery boughs from the pepper tree. A wedding bell of white oleander and ginger blossoms was hung from the branches. From the walk near the residence across the lawn to the space beneath the wedding bell was a pathway composed of red poinciana flowers.

The bride left the residence and walked down the drive and thence across the flower strewn path to where the clergyman stood waiting. Wray Taylor playing the Lohengrin march. The procession was led by Miss Osborne and Mr. E. B. Clark, followed by Miss Frazier and Mr. John Warren, the bridesmaids both gowned in white organdy with white carnation leis about their necks. Each carried a bouquet of red carnations. The maid of honor, Miss Emma Warren, sister of the groom, carrying a bouquet of maidenhair, immediately preceded the bride and groom. The bride wore a white pina silk gown, en train. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. At the right of the clergyman stood Mrs. Barber, a cousin of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Thompson giving the bride away.

The ceremony was short but impressive, during which the intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana was softly played. When the benediction was said the strains of Mendelssohn floated out upon the assemblage, and everyone hastened to congratulate the young couple. A quintette club played and sang during the reception and the guests were served with refreshments as they were grouped about the lawn. Young girls from St. Andrew's Priory acted as waitresses.

There were many beautiful and useful presents displayed in the parlor of the Thompson residence. Mr. and Mrs. Warren will spend their honeymoon at Wailua, Oahu, and will make their future home on Lunalia street. The bride has been a teacher at St. Andrew's Priory for the past two years, and the groom is connected with the office of W. O. Smith.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. Tutthill, Miss von Holt, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Austin, Miss Austin, Mrs. W. C. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge, Mrs. Stanger, Mrs. Sister Clarence Smith, Miss Fursley, Sister Albertina, Mrs. Hadley, Messrs. O. E. Wall, W. E. Wall, A. C. Wall, Fred Berger, Corson, John Austin.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Lugo, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are Issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,000,000
Total reichsmarks 107,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 3,300,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000
Total reichsmarks 88,300,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Co., Ltd., of Edinburgh.
Williamson of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Ltd.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Ltd.

General Agents

General Insurance Co. for the River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Ltd.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh

seeds has just been received.

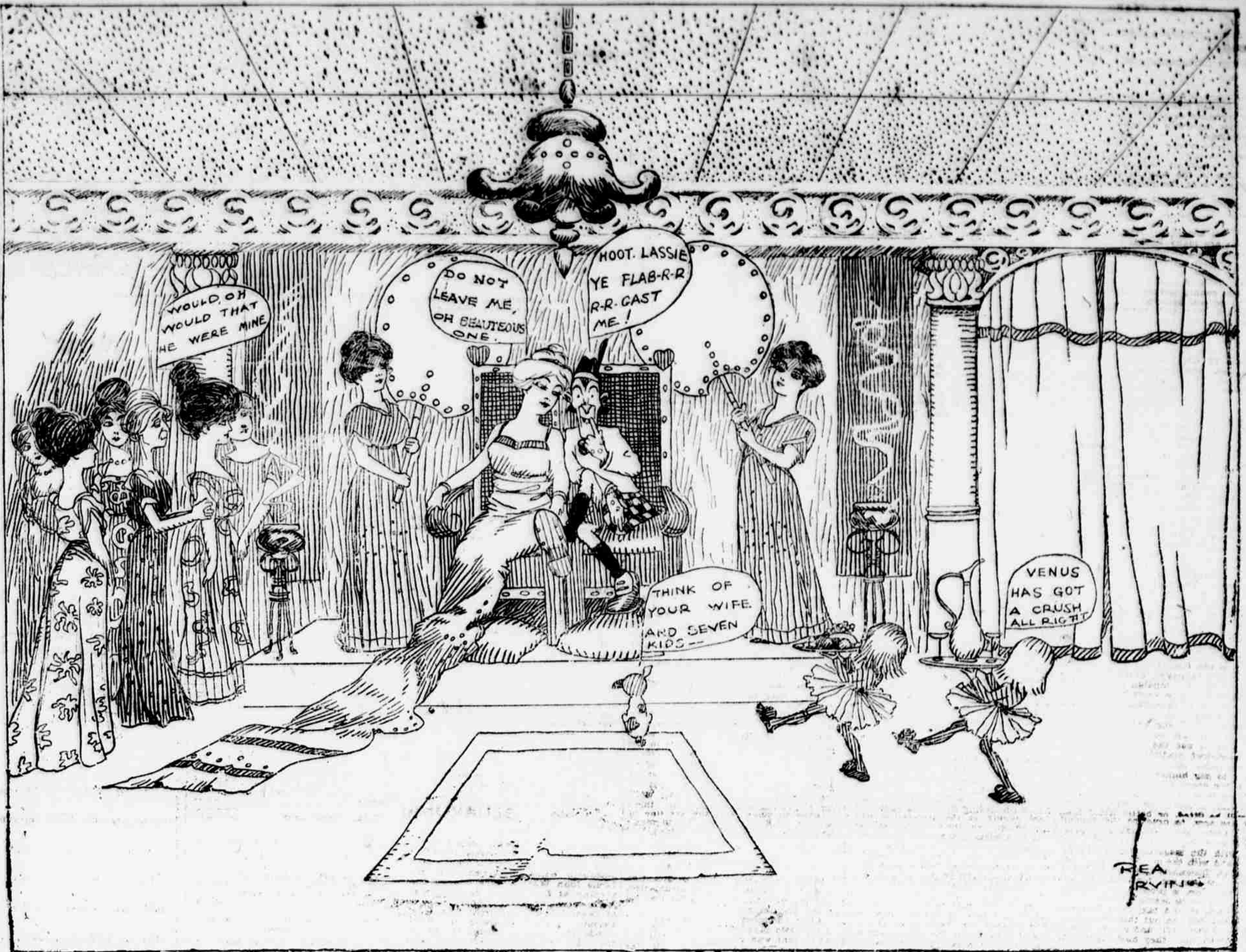
It is not necessary to send to

the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same

may be had in a few days

from the

THE ADVENTURES OF PROF. SANDY MAC TUFFY AND HIS AIRSHIP THE "THISTLE"



THE PROFESSOR STRIKES THE PLANET VENUS.

JOHN S. SMITHIES PASSES AWAY

(From Monday's Daily.)

John S. Smithies, for more than 50 years a resident of Hawaii, died yesterday at the residence of his son, Geo. E. Smithies, King street. Mr. Smithies was born at Burrows Bay, Newfoundland, February 2, 1832. In 1849 or '50 Mr. Smithies came to Honolulu in company with the late John Thomas Waterhouse, and never since has he been away. He had been in San Francisco during the early days and was a member of the Vigilance Committee there. After coming here he went into business, being connected with Bishop & Aldrich and A. S. Cleghorn & Co. He was in the Interior Department with the late S. G. Wilder as well. Later he went to Mahukona to represent Wilder & Co., and served there in various capacities, being at his death deputy collector of customs.

Mr. Smithies had been in excellent health until a few months ago when he began to suffer from heart disease. Just a month ago he came here for treatment, and has been confined to the house of his son, where he died, since that time. Mr. Smithies leaves six children, Mrs. John M. Palmer, Mrs. M. A. Brown, Mrs. J. O. Spencer and Messrs. J. W., G. E. and A. J. Smithies. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of George Smithies, on King street, the Rev. John Osborne, of St. Clement's church, officiating. Afterwards the funeral cortege will join the Masons at Masonic Hall where Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 will take formal charge of the remainder of the services. The Hawaiian Lodge will meet at the Temple at 3 o'clock and it is particularly requested that as many as can make it convenient to attend will do so.

The pall-bearers will be the following: James W. Robertson, W. F. Allen, James H. Boyd, C. L. Wight, Geo. C. Beckley, David Dayton, Gerrit P. Wilder and Captain T. K. Clarke.

KAISER KEPT HIS WORD.

BERLIN, July 25.—During his recent tour in the Rhenish industrial district the kaiser was extremely pleased at seeing so many signs of progress. He

was in high good humor when at the close of his Crefeld visit he thanked the maids of honor for their attendance.

He complimented them on their graceful figures, spoke of the charming Crefeld faces, and asked if the lieutenants often danced with them. When the ladies replied that Crefeld possessed no lieutenants the kaiser laughed heartily and said: "Then I must send you some."

As he was leaving he added: "I will keep my word." Next day the chief burgomaster of Crefeld received the following telegram from Lieut. Gen. von Bissing, commander of the 7th army corps: "By order of his majesty the kaiser and king, Crefeld is to receive a garrison. Kindly forward proposals for the accommodation of a hussar regiment in the town."

DEMOCRATS TALK OF A FUSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

and probably beat him. All agreed that Mr. Robertson would be a stalwart standard bearer, but the question was, would he have any show against Wilcox?

F. J. Testa then suggested the name of Hon. A. N. Kepoikai, a Hawaiian, as a non-partisan candidate whom he thought would meet with the favorable consideration of the Republicans, or even of the Hui Kuokoa. The suggestion of Kepoikai was new, and, although much discussed, still nothing definite was decided upon, this being a part of the work which the Democratic convention will have to decide.

A motion was made that a committee be chosen to confer with a similar committee from both the Republican party and the Hui Kuokoa party, but it was shown that this was not a matter to be taken up until the convention sat, and the motion was therefore withdrawn.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on August 18, as a Republican convention will be held in the hall next Monday evening. The canvassers of the party are to get to work in this two weeks and endeavor to swell the roll so that a fair idea can be gained as to just where the Democrats stand.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

matter of the employment of a desirable teacher, or in the transfer or dismissal of an undesirable one. In its administrative features our system resembles that of Greater New York, which represents the most advanced ideas of the day.

Yet, with its record of achievement in the past, its adaptation to the needs of the present, and its promise of usefulness for the future, our school system is marked for destruction. Both branches of the Home Rulers have declared against it and the other parties say no word for it. Under the proposed city and county bill each locality will manage or mismanage its own schools. Confusion will take the place of organization; experience will give way for experiment; ability in teaching will be subordinated to political influence. In the great majority of school districts such men as could be elected to the local school board are absolutely ignorant of school management. They will necessarily be governed by personal and race considerations. Totally destitute of American motives and ideals, they will operate their schools among peoples partly hostile, partly indifferent to education. Under such circumstances it is easy to foresee the complete collapse of public instruction and the utter waste of public funds devoted to it.

I have confined myself to the more general and obvious features of the situation. Any interested person, who is in the least familiar with matters Hawaiian can supply the details for himself.

CUPID WILL MAKE TOUR.

Expects to Leave for Maui and Hawaii This Week.

Upon the verdict of the executive committee of the Hui Kuokoa at its meeting tomorrow will rest the progress which will be made in pushing organization work on the lines of the

other parties. The meeting of Wednesday will be the last before the departure of Prince Cupid for the other islands, where he will meet many of the friends of the hui, who are seeking information concerning the workings of the new organization, and who will without doubt take up the propaganda.

Cupid will go to Maui in the Mauna Loa on Friday and will be at Wailuku during the races. This time seems propitious as the most of the men who have signified a desire to hear of the new party will be at the race meeting, and they will thus have the opportunity to meet the leader and he will be given the chance to look into the situation as affecting the voters and their feeling toward the old leaders. At present Prince Cupid expects to make the trip alone, but there is feeling among the members of the executive committee that there should be a committee accompany the leader on the trip, so that the work of spreading the organization may go forward.

Prince Cupid has now received letters calling for his presence at many points on Hawaii and he will extend his trip so as to include Hilo, Kohala, Waimea and the intermediate points. This trip may extend to September 1st, and in the meantime the organization of the party here will be put under way.

The proclamation of the party is now ready for sending out and it is probable that there will be no time lost in having the various islands put under the charge of some follower of the hui, so that there may be a complete organization effected very soon.

Where Is He At?

How the United States is spreading out! "When the Kona Kau railroad is fully completed," says a Hawaii correspondent, "one will be able to leave Honolulu at 6 o'clock in the evening, sleep all night and wake up at 6 in the morning ready to land at Kaunaloa." But will the passenger be able to tell phonetically where he is at?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Yesterday's rain was reported general all over Oahu, though heaviest in Honolulu. The streets were flooded by the downpour, though no damage was done.

THE WAYS OF KINGS AND PRINCES

LONDON, July 25.—The Spectator has excited much comment by an article on Kings and Princes of which the following are extracts:

"The Princes ought, for example, to be a rather rotten race and they are not. Most of them—indeed, all except the Swedes and Servians—belong to families which have lived in great luxury for 800 years and have in that period been shown up time after time as individuals of exceptional immorality, and who have preferred intermarriage to any method of seeking brides, and ought, therefore, by this time, to be thoroughly worn out. They are not worn out at all. They are rather good 'lives,' as actuaries count lives, and would make a very fair troop of dragons, and are personally rather more energetic, not to say more fussy, than other people. With the exception of the Spanish Bourbons, they have shown, and are showing, little signs of feebleness, and even in that house the unexplained talent in the blood seems to be working itself out."

"This, as the Spectator points out, is at variance with the theories of heredity, as is also the fact that different times have produced rather more than their share of exceptional ability. It instances the Hohenzollerns and the Bourbons, who have produced at least three first-class soldiers and the Hapsburgs and Romanoffs."

"Moreover," it says, "we have manifested one singular growth, as even the comparatively uneducated Guelphs contrived through ages of storm and stress to keep themselves at the top of the world. They have been helped, doubtless, by advisers, but rather than themselves. But the main point to profit by advice is not a mark of a decaying race."

The Spectator goes on to say that the princely families have also upset the theory that as an animal can be bred to a certain point of perfection, so a race of men, well fed, taught, exercised and employed, could be developed to a point superior to any that mankind has yet reached. Nevertheless, though the conditions which should make such a race are those under which princely houses have been reared, they remain very like other people. The Spectator continues:

"They are on the level, for the most part, of competent English squires, but no higher. Very few have been original, and the men descendants of those few, without exception, have slipped back to the ordinary level."

From this theory the Spectator deduces that a truly royal caste cannot be bred according to the theories of heredity. They ought to bear, it says, a definite stamp, and be an easily recognizable type of mankind. Yet this is not a case of personal likeness which occasionally occurs, such as that of the Czar and the Prince of Wales. There is no more general similarity of type between those men than among members of the House of Commons, where accidental likenesses are very common. Princes bear no professional cachet such as comes to soldiers and sailors. All show a sense of superiority bred by training, and all are nervously sensitive of their dignity. There the similarity ends. The Spectator declares: "One thing they are alike in is the failure to exhibit genius in any of its ordinary manifestations."

SAXONY'S ECCENTRIC KING

BERLIN, July 24.—The newspapers are full of incidents in the life of the deceased king of Saxony, but they are mostly connected with his public military career. Of his private life little is told except that in its extreme simplicity it resembled closely that of the Emperor William I.

It is reported that King Albert had a rooted objection to exchanging his old clothes for new ones, and it was only with great difficulty that his groom of the chamber could persuade him to have a new coat tried on. One day when he had just undergone the torment of having clothes tried on, the king happened to pass through the famous hall of the Knights, in the Dresden palace. Looking up at the figures of mail-clad knights, he said, with a deep sigh: "What a good time the old knights had in their iron armor; they were troubled with no creases."

A retired captain of the Saxon army, whom everybody knew as being under his wife's thumb, applied for permission to wear his old uniform on special occasions. The king wrote on the margin of the application: "I am quite willing, if his wife permits it."

TRIED TO STEAL THE BALLOT BOX

Seventh Precinct Voting Ends in Row.

(From Monday's daily.)

AT 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the dining room of the Reform School, Palama, when but thirty of the four hundred and ninety-four ballots cast at the seventh primary remained to be called off, the electric lights went out, there was a reaching of unseen hands for the wooden ballot box and in an instant nearly fifty men were engaged in a mild free-for-all fight. When the lights came on again several of the combatants were on the floor and the impact of fists could be heard here and there accompanied by hard words. Warden Henry of Oahu Prison, the judge of the election was defending the ballot box and preventing it and the precious ballots from being thrown out of a window. Despite the sudden onrush of politicians to gain possession of the box the warden stood his ground manfully and guarded it well, and although the cover was half wrenched off not a vote was lost.

When the trouble was over there were not so many men in the dining hall as when the counting was interrupted, as several had been seen to make hasty exits out of windows and doors, assisted in some instances by the police. A call for the patrol wagon and reinforcements had an immediate effect on some of the combatants, for a hasty retreat was made and when the wagon finally did appear there were few men, outside the election officials, in the room. The disturbance caused a recount of the ballots owing to the fact that the tally sheets of clerks had been seized while the lights were out and were either destroyed or carried away.

It was an exceedingly haggard looking, hungry and sleepy half dozen of officials at 7 o'clock yesterday morning when the count was finished and the Huddy-Wallace-Crawford-Clark ticket declared elected over the Sims-Vida-Sherwood-Olepan combination.

It was an exciting night in the seventh precinct of the Fifth District, but to a certain extent the row was not entirely unexpected, for the leaders of both factions had been carrying chips on their shoulders during the afternoon, and when the polls closed at 8 o'clock there was suppressed excitement in many quarters. There were hurried conferences between the respective leaders and their active lieutenants, and almost from the moment the polls closed both sides seemed anxious to precipitate trouble.

It was seen that the count of the ballots could not be made on the porch where the voting took place and at somebody's request Superintendent Gibson of the Reform School was asked to open the dining room for that purpose. This was done and Warden Henry lifted the box from the table and started in with it. At once there was a protest from the Clark side because there was no light in the room. Three men for each faction were then chosen to accompany the judge and tellers into the room, and the candidates and press were also invited to enter. Finally the procession took up its march and the ballot box was deposited at the end of a long table, Mr. Henry seating himself beside it. Lunch was brought in and for fifteen minutes the hungry officials ate. At 8:30 o'clock McCants Stewart who acted as spokesman for the Clark-Huddy faction, announced that he had the key of the ballot box, and he presented it, in an envelope to Warden Henry.

"St. Peter," came a voice from the crowd. It was announced by the clerk that according to the registered list of voters there should be found four hundred and ninety-four votes in the box. Sharp words were exchanged between Sims and McCants Stewart over a question of the votes in the box tallying with the list, and then the Warden commenced the count of votes. The figures tallied exactly and three cheers were given.

The first ballot picked out was one of the Vida-Sims-Sherwood side, and at once McCants Stewart arose to protest against the name of Vida. The crowd became impatient at interruption and told him to sit down. He gained the floor however, and made his protest as follows: "On behalf of Messrs. Huddy, Wallace and Crawford, we object to the counting of any ballots cast for Mr. Vida on the ground that he was not duly nominated under the rules, in that his name was not on the roll of the precinct club." In support of his objection he called attention to Rule 16 which provided, he said, that no nominations for the District Committee and delegates to the Territorial Convention shall be received and placed on the primary ballots unless made at meetings held for such purpose and no person shall be nominated unless he shall have enrolled his name in the precinct club prior to the placing of his name as a nominee.

"When Mr. Vida was nominated," he continued, "the gentlemen overlooked the fact that he was not an enrolled member of the club. We say that his name on the ballot is not there legally, and that makes it null and void."

"You say what is untrue," retorted Mr. Sims. "You cannot substantiate that."

"Mr. Vida's name was not on the precinct roll prior to the nomination and he could not therefore be nominated,"

aid the lawyer with heat. "I went expressly to the secretary of the club for the purpose of ascertaining that point."

Warden Henry asked the secretary when Mr. Vida's name was on the roll, and if it was there prior to 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The secretary said that it had been placed there at 11:30 in the forenoon. The crowd broke into applause and Mr. Henry proceeded with the count, giving McCants Stewart an opportunity to appeal if he desired to do so.

There were several noisy "scrapes" during the evening, but it was not until 2 a. m. that matters came to a crisis. It was seen that the Sims ballots were being outnumbered at that time. On the Sims side Jim Kuppfer was jollying on a table. Hilde, another Sims man, was near the ballot box. Clark was talking to Holt, while Chester Doyle, of the police department was behind the entire group, having been on duty at the place all night. Some one turned off the electric switch in the hall way and the fun began. Henry closed down the ballot box lid with a bang just in time to intercept an attempt of some one to wrest it from him. Several hearty blows were exchanged in the room and two men went to the floor, one of them being Candidate Clark. When the lights were turned on again, Chester Doyle was in the act of ejecting Hilde through a doorway and Jim Kuppfer did the same with two others. J. L. Holt received a black eye, and so it went on for a minute or two. A call was sent by Doyle to the police station for the patrol wagon and the disturbance stopped as quickly as it had begun.

When the excitement had subsided it was found that the tally sheets had disappeared and there was no record of the count. At first it was decided to put the ballots back in the box, seal it up and count them at a later date. It was finally determined to go ahead with an entirely new count which was finished at 7 a. m. just in time to permit the Reform School inmates to have their breakfast in the same room.

McCants Stewart was on hand when the counting of the ballots came to an end at 7 o'clock and when the result was announced he turned to the small assembly and said:

"Gentlemen, I think it is meet that we should all now unite in singing 'Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow.'"

Stewart had his little say but the crowd did not sing.

Predicts a Great Future.

TORONTO, July 25.—Dr. T. H. Morgan, of Glynn, Queensland, who is on his way to England, is of the opinion that there is a great future before the ocean trade between Australia and British Columbia, since it has been decided to improve the service. With the extent and resources of the Dominion, Dr. Morgan appeared to be much impressed, and said these things were only just beginning to dawn on the average Australian. He is of the opinion also that Canada is destined to become, if not the granary of the world, at least the granary of the English-speaking nations.

General Eagan's "Duel"

The Arizona and Mexican miner whom General Charles Patrick Eagan, of "embalmed beef" fame, challenged to fight at Guaymas, a month ago, is visiting New York city, and relates the story of the duel that never came off. It seems that Eagan and Colonel Harlow both want the same tract of coal land in the state of Guaymas, and each of them has had his turn in driving off the other's men from the claim. Harlow was in possession when he met Eagan at a Guaymas hotel, and when he spoke politely, and the general wanted to know who the devil he was, he shook his fist under Eagan's nose, with the remark, "I'm not the embalmed beef here." General Eagan liked this no better than he liked General Miles' opinion of the beef, and sent a challenge. The thing went so far that each party secured his second, Eagan's being a Mexican judge and Colonel Harlow's United States Consul Crocker, who resigned his position by telegraph in order to serve. Harlow chose shotguns at twenty feet, but that did not suit General Eagan, and he refused to fight. After that Colonel Harlow, dining with his friends, in an impulse of hilarity turned challenger, and told General Eagan he might use a thirteen-in gun, but as for himself Harlow would be content with a can of embalmed beef. To conclude, the Arizona says that "to be perfectly honest, I am ashamed of the whole transaction."

The Immortality of the Soul.

The arguments which are usually cited as proving the immortality of the soul may be thus briefly stated: (1) The metaphysical argument. The soul, unlike the body, is an uncomposed essence, and therefore there is nothing to show that the dissolution of the body will affect it in any way. (2) The analogical argument. Among the atoms that go to make up man's body there are many that never perish. If matter is immortal, is it likely that mind, which is equally a part of a very important part of man, will perish? (3) The theological argument. There is every indication that man is designed to rise to a higher state of existence in this world. The exalted aspirations of man show that he is a being who is destined for higher life in another world. Were this not so his perpetual desire to reach a higher state of existence would not be one of his leading characteristics. (4) The theological argument. God being omniscient and omnipotent, and at the same time full of love for mankind, it is not to be supposed that He would refuse to bestow on good men and women eternal happiness. To give anything less than this would, it is argued, be unworthy of Him. (5) The moral argument. We are beings with moral responsibilities. For fulfilling those responsibilities we receive no adequate reward in this world, the balance owing to us must be paid in a future world. (6) The historical argument. Men in all ages and in various countries have believed in the immortality of the soul. Hence it is a universally recognized truth.—N. Y. Tribune.

BUDGET FROM THE ORIENT

Imposing Funeral of the Marquis Saigo.

TOKYO, July 22.—The funeral service today of the late Marquis Saigo Taigomochi, who held the posts of Full Admiral and Field-Marshal and who had recently been invested with the Grand Cordon of Merit and promoted to the Junior Grade of the First Rank (Fourth) prior to his demise, was one of the most imposing functions ever witnessed in Tokyo. It was attended with the highest pomp and much display. The cortege, which chiefly consisted of military and naval officers and men, left the deceased's residence at Meguro at 1 p. m. The procession continued over two miles, a great concourse of people crowded in the streets to view the funeral. A guard of honor consisted of a regiment of infantry from the 1st Division, two battalions of marines, including artillery and band belonging to the Yokosuka Naval Headquarters, and beside these were one company of Cavalry from the Guard Division despatched under special order from the Throne. These naval and military guards are nearly equivalent to one Division. The warships Ixumo and Tokiwa, which are now in Shinagawa Bay having come from Yokosuka on the 20th inst. over two miles, fired minute guns from the time when the procession left the late Admiral's mansion. The order of the cortege was: (1) Advance guards; (2) company of the Guard Infantry; (3) Naval band; (4) Military guard; (5) Naval guard; (6) Naval artillery; (7) Division of Honor; (8) Association of Infantry; (9) Association of Cavalry; (10) two Clergy Japanica with fruits; (11) Red and white banners; (12) Banners bearing inscriptions; (13) Japanese and Foreign Orders; (14) Coffin; (15) Chief Mourner; (16) Chief of Directors of the function; (17) Directors; (18) Associates; (19) Relatives; (20) a naval guard; (21) a military guard; (22) an Epitaph; (23) common mourners. The Chief of the Directors of the function was Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Command, and the Directors included Vice-Admiral Saito of the Navy, Admiral Baron Inouye, Vice-Admiral Ando, Arima, Ito, Arigi, and Arima, and Master-General Morikami acted as pallbearers, from the Navy, General Baron Kuroki, Lieutenant-General Kuroki from the Army, Commander Nakano, and nine other naval officers were bearers of the deceased's decorations. The marine guards above referred to were detailed from the Fusu, Chinyen, Amagi, Takachiho, and Sanyen as well as the naval troops from the Ixumo, Tokiwa, and Gunery Training Station at Yokosuka, including eight guns. The force was under the command of Captain Sakamoto of the Katsuragi. The number of those who were present at the Aoyama Cemetery where the funeral service took place, their Ministers of State, and the Shinto rites, was estimated at 15,000 including the guards of honor. The gathering included all the Cabinet Ministers, Privy and Court Counsellors, besides Marquises Ito, Yamagata, Oyama. Almost all the foreign Legations in Tokyo were represented by their Ministers or Secretaries, and the naval and military attaches were seen in Aoyama. A number of foreign residents came down from Yokohama. It is rather superfluous to say that representatives of T. M. the Crown Prince and Princess and those of the Princes of the Blood were present.

Imperial Chamberlain Holyo, who proceeded today at 10 a. m. to the deceased's mansion, presented the bereaved family with Y. 5,000 (towards the funeral funds) and a gracious receipt from the Throne. The receipt profoundly recognized the distinguished services rendered by the late Marquis who had occupied different important military and civil posts, after he espoused the Imperial cause on the occasion of the Restoration episode. Steward Yamanouchi of the Empress also repaired to the Meguro mansion when he contributed Y. 1,000 towards the funeral fund. Y. 300 came from the Crown Prince. Among the foreign guests at the funeral were Mr. John A. Ferguson, barrister-at-law of Toronto, who is here as a Trade Representative of Canada; and Mr. W. Graham, Gow, Trade Representative of Zealand, who attended from motives of international respect to the deceased Marquis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama at 10:40 p. m. on the 21st ult. lasting for 22 seconds. It is reported that cholera has been spreading in Wiju, a town on the Korea-Manchurian boundary. The total number of cholera cases discovered in Kobe up to date is twelve, of which eight proved fatal, four having recovered. A traveller, who has just returned from Nagasaki from North China, says that it seems almost certain that Wei-hai-wei will be re-named Edward after the Coronation.

During the week ended on the 23rd inst., there were 49 cases and 4 deaths from plague; 15 cases of cholera, with 2 deaths; 2 non-fatal cases of enteric fever; and 1 case of small-pox. Bishop Innocent has been appointed chief of the Russian Orthodox Mission at Peking. A sum of \$16,200 has been granted to the Bishop to restore the Mission, and the maintenance grant has been doubled. The Diplomatic Corps at Peking on the 14th inst. arranged the final distribution of the Tis. 450,000,000 War Indemnity, by reducing in proportion the claims of each of the interested States. This agreement was made unanimously. Count Mutsu Hirokichi, successor of the late Foreign Minister, who has been transferred to Washington from Rome holding the post of First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, will leave Italy for his destination in September, without returning home.

The ten steel gunboats now under construction for the American Government at the building-yards of Messrs. S. C. Farman & Co. Ltd., Shanghai, are rapidly approaching completion. The boats will be used on the Philippine coast, one being intended as a lighthouse tender for the Philippine Archipelago. Three battleships of the Japanese

Steamship Squadron, the Matsushima, Asahi and Fuso, are now in America bay. All the other ships, belonging to the squadron, will assemble at Anson by the end of the month, and then start to cruise in the Pacific. The Matsushima, Asahi and Fuso, the three largest of the squadron, were made on the main land and Yokohama. Two cases of cholera were discovered in Matsushima on the 21st inst. Seven fresh cases occurred in Asahi on the 21st and 22nd. A case was found on the Asahi in Nagasaki, Fuso and Asahi on the 22nd. The outbreak of the epidemic was made on the 21st inst. and the epidemic was made on the 21st inst.

A violent explosion took place in the graveyard of the Marquis Saigo. The explosion, which occurred at about 2 p. m., was caused by the explosion of three bomb stores, which were in place and adjoining houses sustained damage, but no loss of life occurred. The cause of the explosion is not exactly known, though it is thought that some one had placed some explosive in the yard.

Posthumous honors appeared in the neighborhood of Ginn-shi of Kyobashi Ward and also in Tsukiji. Their bodies caused much harm to human beings. Two of them wandered into Kishida's drug store and were caught by the storekeepers who at once sent them to the Kyobashi Police Station. They were found to be the same kind of butterflies as appeared in Miyagi Prefecture some years ago.

The pilgrims to Mt. Fuji are cautioned not to go near the villages called Subashiri, Nakabatake, Suwayama, etc. in the neighborhood of which target practice is being carried on by the Imperial Guards for the authorities have notified the public that they will not be responsible for the death of those who ignoring the caution get killed by the flying bullets. The dangerous practice will come to a close on the 31st inst.

A disheartening report is to hand. Thirteen cases of cholera including four deaths occurred in the prison of Fukuoka, Kyushu, on the 21st inst. There is a suspicion that the appearance of the cases was kept secret at first. The excitement of the patients were carried to a different prison, and the cases there were cleared in the Shinjiko river that flows into the city of Hakata. The discovery of this extraordinary conduct created a panic among the inhabitants of that city. The Aldermen's council was summoned at once and a resolution that cholera should be cleared into the river was adopted instantly.

ORIENTAL NOTES.

Enormous octopuses have been brought alive to the Asakusa Aquarium, where a swimming case for them is being built. In a few days they will be put on show.

People of the Oku Island had a high time of it recently owing to a lucky catch of cuttlefish. On the average a fisher's catch one night was 200 fishes. One night the catch of Saigo town reached 5000 yen in value.

Captain de Richelieu sent in his resignation from the Siamese navy a fortnight ago, and will leave in September. It is stated that later he was offered the post of harbor master of Bangkok, but declined. He has had a long period of service in the Siamese navy.

After the death of Li Hung Chang there was an imperial decree sent out to all the provinces in China that wherever the old statesman had been or where he had done some meritorious services temples should be established in honor of his memory. At Canton accordingly the officials and gentry have started a subscription and chosen a site near the five-story pagoda to build a temple, to be called Li Hung Chang's temple.

A correspondent telegraphs from Chengtu, Szechuen, that the Boxer propaganda has been proceeding steadily in the district since February. On the 17th of June the Yunghsien mission station was destroyed and a Methodist preacher (presumably a native) and nine members of the mission were beheaded. The Chungking correspondent of the North China Daily News telegraphs that an insurrection has broken out in the sub-prefecture of Tze-chou, in the same province. The officials are helpless, and matters are serious.

According to the Asahi, the number of Japanese emigrating to China and Corea has remarkably increased of late. The average number of Japanese landing at Pusan by each steamer is over three times that of last year. During April the Japanese population at Chemulpo increased by about 130, and that at Seoul by about 200. Every steamer going to China carries Japanese passengers of all classes to its fullest capacity.

The Rev. Mr. Oda, who has just returned from his travels in India and China, says that the great Lama priest who came to Japan last year, is now staying in Mongolia, that 30 priests in the Lama Temple in Peking have become very Russo-philic, and that a congress of the religious prevailing in India, China, and Japan, will be held in Kyoto, simultaneously with the Osaka Exposition. It seems that he made necessary arrangements for the congress while he was abroad.

The torpedo-boat Manazuru was cruising on the southern coast of Korea on the 21st ult. when the crew was informed by the local Korean authorities of the fact that a few days ago a Japanese junk had drifted ashore on Kim-oo Island with three dead bodies on board. The warship then proceeded to the island to ascertain the facts of the case and discovered there the remains of a junk of about 100 koku burden. To ascertain the vessel's name a search was made and resulted in the finding of a flag bearing the name of Hoan Maru.

The second son of the Prince Imperial was named Yasuhito Atsu-no-miya yesterday (1st) by H. M. the Emperor. A chamberlain of the Imperial Palace conveyed the Imperial message of naming to the Crown Prince's name at Aoyama, and it was ceremoniously handed to Mr. Saito, director of the Crown Prince's affairs, who represented the Crown Prince and the Infant Prince. The Prince Imperial, being at Hayama, could not attend the ceremony. To celebrate the above ceremony, the Emperor and Empress gave a dinner in the Hohmei-den in the Palace at noon, yesterday. The guests thereat comprised all the Princes and Princesses of the blood, the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of State, the Generals and Admirals, and the Privy Counsellors, Court dignitaries, and high civil officials.

The thought of space, compared with which our immeasurable sidereal system dwindles to a point, is too overwhelming to be dwelt upon, is one of Herbert Spencer's latest reflections. "Of late years the consciousness that without origin or cause infinite space has ever existed, and must ever exist, produces in me a feeling from which I shrink."

LORD HOPETOUN'S NARRATIVE

He Tells How Yankee Students Became Drunk on Milk.

One always expects noted men when traveling at sea to have a big stock of stories on hand but as far as could be ascertained Lord Hopetoun told but one story on the trip from Sydney to Honolulu.

The Hon. W. A. Long, who was a passenger aboard the Mowera, says that His Lordship told the story in a modest way and then ordered drink all around. The Earl's story was as follows:

"Gentlemen, when I was yet quite a green young Scotchman—many years ago—I made a trip to London and then on to Paris with a friend. We journeyed to Newhaven by the London and Southwestern Railway and then got on a small packet to make the trip across the channel to the quaint old seaside town of Dieppe. It was a rough night's passage across the channel so we did not make any effort to sleep. We became interested in two young Americans who were talking loud enough to permit everyone to hear. They said that they had three hundred dollars—about sixty sovereigns, gentlemen, in our money—each with which to 'do'—do' is a Yankee expression I believe—Paris. I conversed with them and they told me very interesting stories about themselves. One said his father was a doctor; the other said his governor was a jolly good fellow although he was a bullpuncher. Both were college students.

"On our arrival at Dieppe we took the young fellows on to Paris and they told us they had never tasted absinthe. They wished to know how to drink it and whether it would make them very well, ah, gentlemen—very drunk! We told them that it would and that it would be better if we would accompany them to their apartments and have some absinthe brought in. They would then become acquainted with the proper way of drinking it and consequently would not make bores of themselves when drinking it in the cafes, gentlemen. Well, I hope you gentlemen will not think that my subsequent actions were disgraceful, although the laws of hospitality decreed that we should have done otherwise, but gentlemen at my age then I was fond of a good joke—and this promise to be a most excellent one.

"Speaking in the French tongue I told our attendant to bring us some milk and at the same time informed the youngsters that I had sent for absinthe. Well the milk was brought and after a little lemon juice had been placed in it we exhibited it to the boys. We placed a small block of ice in each of four tumblers and poured the milk slowly into each. Then with a 'Here's luck, Yanks' we drank. The boys declared it a very pleasant drink and had many small bowls of milk in the course of an hour. Then they commenced to laugh and shout and tumble about on the floor of our apartment. In a half hour more both were as drunk as Dutch fiddlers might be on the occasion of a Boer victory. We put them into a bed and kept them there and I can assure you, gentlemen, that there were wildly intoxicated. They only had milk to drink but they thought it absinthe and their imagination did the rest."

"I am given cause for much regret, gentlemen," continued the Earl. "I cannot serve you with milk, absinthe but if you will allow me I would like you all to assist me in drinking the health of the commander of the Mowera."

And this was Lord Hopetoun's only story.

RICH LAND

Central Kona FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANET Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situate at Onouli, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1162 to F. O. Schulze, and containing 174 acres. Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2862 to Awahu and containing 735 7/100 acres, situate at Keopuka and Onouli, Island of Hawaii.

This is a tract of land of over 900 acres, situated in the most fertile and richest portion of the Island of Hawaii. It faces the new Government road, extends to the sea, and is five minutes walk from Kealahakua Bay, by way of the old Government road which runs through the property. Portions of the land are already under cultivation. This tract is so situated that it is about midway between Kailua and Hookena, and five miles from Napoopoo, three most important ports of the Kona district. It has sufficient elevation, running up to fourteen hundred feet, to be particularly healthful, and its soil is well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, coffee, fruits, dairying or for the promotion of diversified farming.

Occupants of this land have easy access to several ports for export, and with the advent of the Kona Railroad will find themselves in close communication with the thriving City of Hilo. This, of course, affords a splendid opportunity for the exporting of farm products to the California markets.

With the revival of the Kona Sugar Co., considerable portions of this land can be successfully planted to sugar cane.

This is one of the most splendid opportunities for a good investment that has been put upon the market for a considerable period of time.

Further particulars of
JAMES F. MORGAN,
65 QUEEN STREET.



Beauty, splendor, elegance! Rich and heavy braids! Long and flowing tresses!

Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and makes it grow long and heavy. It stops falling of the hair, completely cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

As a dressing for the hair you will certainly be greatly pleased with it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You can always rely upon it for restoring color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

There is no doubt about this. You need have no fear of being disappointed. We speak with a knowledge that covers over fifty years of experience with this valuable preparation.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

</

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1835.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable August
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The E. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.,
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM
WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and
permanent cure. 1.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure mat-
ter. From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VAND
ORs throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
IES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, Eng-
land. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp and
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Wailua Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Actua Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

IT WAS indeed a quiet week in the stock market, when only two stocks
were traded in and the total transactions were less than 200 shares. But
it was the side issues in the stocks that marked the business of the week,
the sales being only of 142 Ewa and 5 Kahuku.

Waimanalo, with the advance knowledge that there was something doing,
was offered at \$60. The last sale in this stock was at \$57. The offerings
were small and there were no takers at the price. Then the figure went on
down, and finally the same broker who offered the block put the price at
\$40. There were still no takers and the price was put back to \$45 and there
it stood. There was a general feeling that the stock should be let alone,
and there was not an offer at any price.

The sales of Ewa continue to be to insiders and the general indifference
makes it impossible to see just what is in the future. Bankers are all coun-
selling their patrons to wait and there seems to be in front of the market
a period of inactivity. Some think this will last until the reports of the next
crop come in, but others are of opinion that a looser feeling will follow
the closing up of the present grinding season. It is the general opinion that
Ewa will continue its dividend despite the fall in sugar, and this has con-
tributed to the steadiness of the stock.

During the week the following dividends have been announced: C. Brew-
er & Co., 2 per cent.; Hawaiian Electric Co., 15 per cent.; Waimanalo, 2 per
cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent.; Ewa, 1 per cent.; Wailuku, 15 per
cent.

The month's statement of the stock market will show the following
transactions: 1807 shares of Ewa at 24½, 40 shares of Hawaiian Sugar at
23, 55 shares of Kahuku between 22 and 23.25, 54 Kihel at 10, 30 McBryde at 5,
13 Oahu at 8½, 385 Olaa assessable between 2½ and 25 Olaa 9½, 25 Pauahau
at 12, 100 Wailua at 55, 29 Hawaiian Electric at 8½, and 87 Honolulu
Rapid Transit at 65. Bonds amounting to \$4000 were sold, principally Hilo
Road, consolidated 6 per cent at 67. The month's transactions show
that Kahuku Plantation fell off to 22 and Hawaiian Sugar to 21½. Oahu,
which has been selling at 8½ before the dropping of its dividends is offered
at 8½. Kihel is at 10, and McBryde at 5, with no transactions. Pioneer
has weakened, the last bid being \$50. Wailuku dropped to 280. Wailua sold
at 55, the present asking quotation being 55½. Waimanalo is strong at 157½.
Kipahulu was offered as low as 75.

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE.

Real estate has taken a quiet place in the business world and there
promises to be some wait before there is anything of the old-time activity.
The inquiry for property is less than for some weeks back, as the general
trend of public opinion is that there will be some waiting before there is
any great movement in any direction. The College Hills addition still seems
to hold a great share of the public attention and the prospect is that there
will be some new construction there very soon. Progress is being made upon
the new residence of F. M. Swanzy on the slopes of Sugar Loaf mountain
and the outlook is that the property will be one of the most attractive places
in the entire neighborhood. There are several places which are under dis-
cussion in that portion of the city, and the proposed extension of the road
through the general section of the lands makai of Rocky Hill should be re-
sponsible for some lively transactions in Sea View and adjacent lands.

Among the residences still in prospect closer in are those of Clarence
Cooke on his property on Keolu street, the report being that he intends
to sell his present residence there and build a mansion. W. W. Harris is
likewise said to have in contemplation a residence on his Kinau street
place. The trio of houses recently erected on Makiki street by Ables, the
dealer, are still on the market, though he has several inquiries who are
looking at these small but very desirable residences.

Downtown building is at a comparative standstill, though there is an out-
look for some small construction in the Chinatown end of the business dis-
trict. William Mutch is considering the erection of a house on his Hotel
street property, to be a stone front and extend back to the interior prop-
erty owned by him. The center of the block bounded by Hotel Pauahi,
Maunakea and Keolu, if the latter were extended, is included in the hold-
ing of Mutch, and this land was yesterday leased to a hui which will have
erected there at once a building which will be used for a theater. This will
draw from the theater on Liliha street, and the plan is to have the new
building a model in the way of a Chinese playhouse. The lease is a long
one and the plan is to have entrances into the building from each of the
bounding streets.

Along the coast line is one for the construction of the Von Hamm
residence on Pacific Heights, which it is understood will be pushed along as
rapidly as possible. There are at least two other houses in prospect on the
Heights.

Despite the extent of the work there has been notable progress made in
the finishing of the Young building. There is much of the plastering al-
ready done and the ground floor is assuming some shape. Notwithstanding
the condition of affairs there, there seems a material demand for the stores
in this block. Already five of the twelve rooms on the ground floor are
taken. The makai corner will be used as the room for the Von Hamm-Young
stores, the next one will be occupied by David Lawrence & Company and
the third will be the offices of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company. The
large center stores will be used by G. Schuman and the Hotel street corner
has been taken by the Porter Furniture Company. In addition to these
there may have been several of the second-floor offices engaged and there
will be some decisions made as to other offices very soon.

The last work is now being done on the Lewers & Cooke and the Wal-
tley buildings, and there seems every reason to believe that tenants for the
latter very soon will be chosen.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record August
1st, 1902:

First Party—Second Party. Class.
Lui N. Kamaka—Kikila (w) D
Kaluna & wf—Kikila (w) D
Kikila (w)—William Henry D

July 26—Pak Sow & wf to Yip Koon
Sung, D., lot 5 of Land Patent 2879
Wailuoa Homestead, Makawala, Maui;
con \$300.

Mrs. Emily to J. S. Kauoha et al., D.,
7 acres in hui land, Peahi, Hamakua-
la, Maui; con \$40.

J. M. Honokaupu to Mrs. Kainoa, D.,
1½ A. in hui land East Hanawana, Ha-
makua, Maui; con \$750.

H. Kaea to Luikailili, D., 2 A. in hui
land, Peahi, Hamakua, Maui; con
\$20.

Apikaka & wf to H. Kaea et al., D.,
2½ A. in P. 378 Hanehol, Hamakua-
la, Maui; con \$25.

Hon. Paint & Wall Paper Co. Ltd. to
H. T. James, Tr. D., real and personal
property; con \$1 etc.

July 28—C. N. Ragdale by atty to G.
V. Jakins, D., lots 327 & 334 Olaa Res-
ervation, Puna, Hawaii; con \$250, mtg.
\$2250.

G. V. Jakins to Lucy E. Jakins, D.,
lots 327 & 334 Olaa Reservation, Puna,
Hawaii; con \$2250 & mtg. \$2250.

Ana & hsb. to J. Kaluna, D., 1-3 int
in R. P. 3928 Kul 3446 Poina, Waiehu,
Maui; con \$250.

Kulohapuuole (k) et al. by Gdn. to
J. Kaluna, D., 1-3 int in R. P. 3928 Kul
3446 Poina, Waiehu, Maui; con \$220.

M. de S. Assantion & wf to S. W.
Naukana et al., D., pe land Kapaau, N.
Kohala, Hawaii; con \$500.

J. K. Kapuni to H. K. Crowell, D.,
37-109 acre of land; con \$100.

M. T. Brown & hsb. to Helen K.
Kaina, Ex D., pe land Volcano St.,
Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1 etc.

Helen Kaina to J. T. Brown, Ex D., 3
pes land Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii; con
\$1 etc.

Wong Fat to I. Matsugow et al., D.,
pe land Kapaau, N. Kohala, Hawaii;
con \$200.

Kanaliwahine to Kallipoli (w), D.,
2½ acres land Puuol, Hilo, Hawaii;
con \$1 etc.

J. H. Schnack & wf to J. C. Pinnock,
D., lots 16 & 17 of R. P. 5471 Kul 11019
Mokuaea, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1000.

H. Kauahilo & wf to A. S. Wilcox,
D., 122 A. of Gr. 2958 Wailoi, Kaalela,
Kauai; con \$300.

K. Nakukua to Honokaa Sugar
Co., D., por R. P. 7778 Kul 7252 Kullei,
Hamakua, Hawaii; con \$20.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A. J. Cottingham went to Washing-
ton Co., Ark., U. S. A., to see his sister
and while there was taken with
flux (dysentery) and was very bad off.
He decided to try Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and
was so much pleased with the prompt
cure which it effected, that he wrote
the manufacturers a letter in praise
of their medicine. Mr. Cottingham re-
sides at Lockland, Ark., U. S. A. For
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-
son, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

RAINFALL ON GARDEN ISLE

The following correspondence relative
to rainfalls on Kauai appears in
the San Francisco Commercial News of
July 14:

Makawell, Kauai, H. I.,
June 17, 1902.

Editor Commercial News:
Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of
May 29th was duly received. I note the
contents, and in answer to your re-
quest for a few lines occasionally re-
garding weather conditions in this re-
gion, I have to say that for nine or ten
months of the year the state of the
weather is so equable and uniform, one
day is so much like the one preceding
or following, that the keeping of re-
cords becomes very uninteresting.

Records have been kept for several
years at this plantation which are dis-
tinctly local—records kept three miles
on either side of this plantation may
vary a great deal from those kept at
this place. This place, like all the others,
depends on the rainfall for its
bountiful crops of sugar. This planta-
tion has an extensive system of irriga-
tion ditches which reaches every piece
of cultivated land, however remote it
may be. The source of supply is the

Hanapepe river, a small mountain
stream, and the use of the water is so
nicely controlled by a system of traps
and water gates that very little is
wasted, and there is now a project un-
der way increasing the irrigation fa-
cilities to double the present acreage
of cultivated land, and incidentally to
double its sugar producing capacity,
and within a very few years it is ex-
pected this will be a 30,000-ton planta-
tion.

RAINFALL. Inches.

From January 1 to June 1,
1902 17.70

Of which there fell on the days noted
as follows:

1902. Inches.

February 2689

February 2848

March 21 3.40

March 22 1.21

March 23 2.40

March 2446

March 2562

March 3170

No. of days, 8; amount 10.13

Leaving for the other 135
days but 6.57

All the plantations in this district
have artificial irrigation; some by
means of ditches, like Makawell, taking
water from some mountain stream,
others catching the surface water in
reservoirs and pumping from artesian
wells. Very truly yours,
W. M. G. GOODMAN.

By the overturning of a Fire Depart-

ment hose cart Saturday morning at 7
o'clock at the corner of Nuuanu and
Vineyard streets, foreman L. Smith
was thrown to the pavement, striking
his head. Two hosemen were bruised,
but driver Richard was unhurt. The
wagon was damaged considerably. The
accident was caused by turning too
short at the corner.

TAX COURT ORGANIZED

First Cases Will
Be Heard on
Monday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Court of Tax Appeals for Ho-
nolulu District met yesterday in As-
sessor Pratt's office and formally or-
ganized by the election of E. C. Win-
ston as president. There were present
at the first session A. A. Wilder, who
appears for the assessor, and the fol-
lowing attorneys representing the vari-
ous appellants: W. R. Castle, Judge
Stanley, Judge Perry, A. F. Judd, Judge
Davidson, F. M. Hatch and others.

After the organization had been per-
fected President Winston called the
calendar and the cases of W. R. Castle
and Mau Sug Wai Co. were set for
hearing on Monday. The cases of the
Oahu Railway, Dowsett Estate, Kane-
ohe Ranch Co. and other ranch prop-
erties were set for Thursday. In these
cases there is an increase by the assessor
of three dollars per head on all
cattle, and the appeal will be presented
as a whole. The cases of Judge Perry
and other members of the Perry family
will also be presented Monday. These
involve the assessment on Hotel street
property in which all are equally inter-
ested. The cases of Brewer & Co.,
Castle & Cooke and other commission
firms in which there has been added
a tax on good will were put at the
foot of the calendar. In the case of
Brewer & Co., there was an increase
from \$107,000 to \$121,137, which is nam-
ed as personal property, being the val-
uation of the stock in the market, which
is assessed at over a million dollars.
There has been a raise on Castle &
Cooke stock on the same proposition
to the amount of over \$400,000.

The Ewa Plantation suffered the large-
est increase in valuation; the return
made by Manager Itenon was \$4,504,300
and Pratt raised this to \$5,600,000.

President Winston announced that
the court would have but sixteen work-
ing days to consider nearly a hundred
appeals and therefore the cases must
be presented in a hurry. Adjournment
was taken until 1:30 o'clock Monday
afternoon.

Below is given a list of the returns
and increased assessments in some of
the larger cases on appeal:

| Returned. | As- sessed. |
|---|-----------------|
| Iwilei Rice Mill Co. | 7,500 13,000 |
| H. M. Parker 14,000 | 34,750 |
| J. A. Kennedy 3,000 | 11,100 |
| Oahu College 6,000 | 23,100 |
| M. W. McChesney & Sons | 4,000 26,200 |
| C. P. Lauken 3,800 | 10,950 |
| C. Brewer & Co. 167,000 | 1,121,137 |
| A. Fernandes 22,250 | 34,500 |
| Fernandes 6,000 | 18,000 |
| W. C. Achi 12,000 | 24,500 |
| Hawaii Land Co. 29,000 | 44,850 |
| F. M. Swanzy 12,000 | 24,000 |
| C. K. C. Rooke 87,750 | 120,500 |
| Emily C. Judd 23,935 | 62,500 |
| T. H. Davies & Co. 51,700 | 140,000 |
| John F. Colburn 15,500 | 25,350 |
| Orphanum Co. 50,000 | 74,450 |
| Kaplanian Estate 22,400 | 40,100 |
| W. C. Peacock 24,000 | 40,300 |
| W. C. Peacock & Co. 64,820 | 87,618 |
| Moana Hotel Co. 75,988 | 130,000 |
| Emily F. Day 26,500 | 50,000 |
| Haw. Sugar Planters' Ass. | 11,800 20,000 |
| Mark P. Robinson 22,800 | 48,000 |
| Oahu Railway & Land Co. | 100,075 200,800 |
| Dowsett Co. 27,000 | 45,100 |
| Bishop Estate 28,000 | 35,000 |
| Hecia Agricultural Co. 65,320 | 100,000 |
| Kaneohe Ranch Co. 88,305 | 225,000 |
| J. P. Mendonca 187,961 | 190,247 |
| Jas. Campbell Estate 95,000 | 138,800 |
| Dr. F. L. Miner 9,000 | 22,500 |
| H. May & Co. 95,500 | 150,000 |
| J. B. Castle 83,000 | 120,200 |
| Apokaa Sugar Co. 35,072 | 47,750 |
| Antonio Perry 20,500 | 29,825 |
| S. C. Allen 40,000 | 60,000 |
| Mrs. B. M. Allen 20,000 | 30,000 |
| City Mill Co. 50,000 | 65,400 |
| Hawaiian Tramways Co. 75,000 | 100,000 |
| G. Schuman Co. 14,236 | 40,000 |
| C. H. Booth 13,800 | 41,500 |
| Elizabeth H. Booth 20,500 | 31,000 |
| Rebecca Pance 7,800 | 13,000 |
| Kalua Kapukini 1,000 | 3,000 |
| E. M. Magoon 25,400 | 40,900 |
| J. A. Magoon & E. M. Ma- goon & Lightfoot 20,000 | 29,750 |
| J. A. Magoon 62,350 | 102,000 |
| A. Hocking 52,440 | 81,400 |

WIRE FENCE 700 MILES LONG

Will Separate Montana and Canada
and Prevent Cattle Smuggling.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—A Helena, Mont.,
special to The Dispatch says that it is
proposed to build a wire fence 700 miles
long on the boundary line between
Montana and Canada. The immediate
cause of this huge undertaking is that
several weeks ago a large number of
cattle which had strayed into Canada
from this State were seized by the
Dominion officials on the ground that they
had been smuggled. The fence will
probably be built jointly by the Cana-
dian and American governments, and
will cost several hundred thousand
dollars.

COMING TO CANADA.

Boers Will Visit the Dominion to
Learn Farming.

JOHANNESBURG, July 24.—The
home government has decided to send
parties of Boers to Canada and Aus-
tralia to study agricultural methods
there for an application in improving
their own farming.

Charles Ragdale Dead.

Charles N. Ragdale, son of J. W.
Ragdale, American Consul at Tien-
tsin, China, and formerly a resident of
Olaa and Hilo, Hawaii, died in Sonora,
Mexico, on July 18. Bertrand Ragdale,
an elder brother died of consumption
last year in China. Charles Ragdale
was associated in coffee culture at Olaa
with Charles Hagan.



GOLF HANDS
Red
Rough
Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on
retiring in a strong hot
creamy lather of

Cuticura
SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA,
the great skin cure and purest of emol-
lients. Wear during the night old,
loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut
off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the
thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation,
and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A
SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair,
when all else fails. Anti-depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot:
LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. FOSTER DRUG
AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS.

